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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Defense Act Proposal Asks 1-Year Extension

A move to continue the defense production act for another year, without changes in the Capehart or Herlong amendments which congress inserted in the law last year, was launched in the senate last week by Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, chairman of the senate banking committee.

Senator Maybank said that he was introducing a bill (S. 2594) to extend the life of the act, which expires next June 30, without waiting for the recommendations of the White House, because he wanted to get action started early so as to avoid the uncertainties that faced industry last year when the law was expiring.

The only major change which the senator proposes to make in the law, under the terms of his bill, is with respect to the mandatory embargo provided for in the present act on imports of fats, oils, dairy products and certain other agricultural products which threatened to interfere with domestic price support programs.

Legislation to repeal this embargo provision of the law, known as section 104, was considered recently by the senate and sent back to the banking committee for further study. Senator Maybank said that these provisions cease to operate automatically June 30, and he does not propose to continue them.

Other Provisions of Bill

In addition to extending the life of the act, S. 2594 also provides for a one-year extension of the Small Defense Plant Administration; the rights granted veterans for purchase and rental of houses, and rent controls. The bill makes no change in section 303 (a), which provides that no purchase of any imported agricultural commodity can be made calling for delivery more than one year after expiration of the act, or in section 303 (b), which fixes a June 30, 1962 deadline on long-term contracts for purchasing metals, minerals, and other materials.

In his opening message to congress and in his economic report, President Truman called for a two-year, rather than a one-

—*Continued on page 90*

Antibiotics Rules Revised

Several changes in regulations covering certification and methods of assay for antibiotic preparations were announced by the Food and Drug Administration February 7 to become effective immediately. The amendments provided for certification of penicillin troches containing laevo-ephenamine penicillin G, for the optional use of a suitable local anesthetic in penicillin dental cones, and for a change in the moisture limitation of penicillin and streptomycin and penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin.

US Plans Hydrofluoric Acid Production Boost

Production of hydrofluoric acid in the United States would increase to an annual rate of 130,000,000 pounds by January 1, 1955, under an expansion goal announced February 4 by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements.

The additional capacity would represent an increase of 36,000,000 pounds, or more than 38 percent, over present manufacturing capacity of 94,000,000 pounds on January 1, 1951. Mr. Trigg indicated, however, that all except 9,700,000 pounds of this increase in capacity is presently under construction or planned.

Paint Ceiling Adjustment Method Clarified by OPS

Official interpretation on how manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquers may adjust their ceiling prices to reflect the so-called Capehart increases was issued February 8 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The agency also explained the report it requires in the process.

Ceilings for these materials are specifically covered by Supplementary Regulation 6 to the Manufacturers' Ceiling Price Regulation (CPR 22), which provides for alternative methods in establishing ceilings. However, some manufacturers still have the option of pricing their products under the General Ceiling Price Regulation, pending further action by OPS in revision SR6 or in the issuance of a tailored regulation. The Capehart increases are allowed only in cases where the manufacturer is pricing under SR6.

Glycerin and Benzol Export Quotas Set for 1st Quarter

Licenses will be granted for the export of 800,000 pounds of crude and refined glycerin during the first quarter of the current year and for the export of 25,000 gallons of benzene during each of the first and second quarters, it was announced February 8 by the Office of International Trade.

The agency also announced that an export quota of 2,600,000 pounds has been established for lead manufactures and primary forms, and 1,000,000 pounds for lead pigs, bars and anodes for the first quarter. An export licensing quota of 75,000 short tons of secondary tinplate for food and petroleum packaging was also set for the first quarter. By comparison, the fourth-quarter 1951 quota of secondary tinplate was 33,335 tons.

Price Trend Fractionally Off

There was little of new feature in the general market for chemicals, oils and drugs last week, the supply and demand picture showing no change and price reductions and advances being about evenly balanced. The overall price index dropped 0.1 point from the previous week and was 7.0 points below that of this time last year.

An easing supply of some heretofore scarce heavy chemicals was noted, with chlorine, particularly, becoming more available. Sulphuric acid and anhydrous ammonia remained hard to get, but pressure of demand was off the acid and conditions in the latter are expected to be closer to normal when a new plant starts operating next month. Pricewise, manganese acetate and quicksilver were reduced.

Among drugs and fine chemicals, prices movements all were downward. The reductions included cocoa butter, testosterone, methyl testosterone, testosterone propionate and progesterone. Demand for botanical drugs continued spotty, but prices failed to develop further weakness. Flavoring botanicals moved downward. The essential oils and aromatic chemicals market remained quiet, with a number of prices being shaded in an attempt to promote buying interest.

Conditions brightened somewhat among the coal chemicals. Demand for dyestuff intermediates was reported picking up and materials for use in insecticide production were seen in heavy demand. A few items remained tight; specifically crude naphthalene, pyridin, phthalic anhydride and resorcinol.

In agricultural chemicals further stabilization developed in the BHC market and prices were higher at the close of the week. Also advanced were Canadian ammonium nitrate, dried blood and tankage at Chicago. Trading in textile chemicals remained restricted, with potato starch and tapioca flour prices being advanced. Protective coating materials were without feature, except for an advance in zein, and reductions in shellac and quicksilver vermilion. Most oils and fats continued spotty with the general price structure weak.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 8, 1952	Feb. 1, 1952	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
145.4	145.5	121.1	152.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3

FDA Issues Rules to Enforce Durham-Humphrey Controls

Regulations proposed to be issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration to give effect to the new controls contained in the Durham-Humphrey act over dispensing and distributing drugs were made public February 5 by the agency with an invitation to all interested parties to submit their comments and suggested changes within thirty days. If any person desires an oral hearing he may submit a request specifying the particular details or the regulations upon which he wishes to be heard and the reasons for holding a hearing.

The regulations replace completely the regulations now in effect under sections 502 and 503 of the food, drugs and cosmetics act having to do with misbranding of drugs and exemptions and divide drugs for human use into two classes—those suitable for use only under the care of physicians, dentists or other licensed practitioners, and are restricted, and those that need not to be limited in their distribution.

The former are required to be labeled "Caution: Federal law prohibits dispensing except on prescription." The second class must not bear the caution legend. Omission of the caution from the label of a "prescription only" drug subjects the manufacturer to a maximum penalty of $1,000 fine or a year in jail or both. However, there is no prohibition to prevent a manufacturer from recommending that the user consult a practitioner before using a medicine that can be bought over-the-counter.

Two Drug Classes Defined

For the guidance of the manufacturer, the proposed regulations state that all injectable drugs except insulin are in the "prescription-only" class. Many drugs intended for oral use, some ointments, some eardrops, and some eyedrops are also prescription drugs. On the other hand, such common drugs as aspirin tablets, some liniments, Epsom salt, iodine tincture and other items commonly found in the home medicine chest are not to be restricted in their distribution by the caution legend.

The proposed regulations, however, do not contain an advisory list of drugs in either category. George Larrick, Deputy Commissioner of FDA, said that this does not mean that the agency has abandoned the idea of drawing up such a list, but the matter is not being pressed at the moment. He expressed the hope that the

—*Continued on page 71*

US Puts Lead Expansion Goal at 1,342,000 Tons

An expansion goal for lead—including domestic production of ore and scrap recovery, and imports of lead in ores, metal and scrap—to provide an annual supply of 1,342,000 short tons, beginning in 1955, was established February 6 by Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator of the Defense Production Administration for program and requirements.

On an over-all basis, the established goal provides for an increase in the annual supply of lead from all sources, of 135,000 short tons over the 1949 supply of 1,207,000 short tons. Production in 1950 totaled 1,435,000 short tons and aggregated 1,125,000 in 1951.

The authorized expansion is slightly below a tentative goal announced a day earlier, and is a guide to the office of resources expansion in considering applications for certificates of necessity for rapid tax amortization and other forms of federal assistance. However, the goal as now established should be sufficient to supply all civilian and military demands for lead by 1955, Mr. Trigg said.

So far federal assistance has been given for about 47,000 tons of additional lead production annually. A new mine of the St. Joseph Lead Company at Hayden Creek, Mo., is scheduled to get into production this year with 11,500 tons of lead annually; a new mine of the American Smelting & Refining Company at Wallace, Idaho, is expected to produce 9,000 tons of lead a year, beginning in 1953, and a new mine of St. Joseph Lead at Indian Creek, Mo., is expected to produce 17,500 tons of lead a year, beginning in 1954. About 9,000 tons of lead is expected to be produced each year from mines approved under the zinc expansion program.

By 1955 US mine production is expected to total 417,000 tons of lead a year, including the 47,000-ton increase now approved for federal assistance. Approximately 430,000 tons of scrap lead are expected to be available by 1955, and imports are expected to account for an additional 420,000 tons. This totals 1,267,000, and is 75,000 tons short of the anticipated need of 1,342,000 tons, as established by the goal.

Arnall Named to Succeed DiSalle as Pricing Chief

Ellis G. Arnall, former Governor of Georgia, was named director of the Office of Price Stabilization February 7. The appointment by President Truman finally resolved an on-again-off-again situation which existed following the announcement by Michael V. DiSalle that he would step down from the post on February 15 to run for the Democratic senator from Ohio.

Mr. Arnall's appointment as head of OPS must be confirmed by the senate, but there were no indications that there would be any opposition. Hearings begin today before the senate banking and currency committee on the nomination. Mr. Arnall is currently president of the Independent Motion Pictures Producers Association.

Mr. DiSalle, meanwhile, has already set up an intra-agency committee to study the problem of decontrolling prices in industries where such action seems feasible. Edward F. Phelps, assistant to Mr. DiSalle, will head the seven-man group.

Fluorination Hearings Set

A series of hearings on the growing practice of fluorinating public water supplies for the purpose of reducing dental decay has been planned by the Delaney committee of the house investigating the use of chemicals in foods and cosmetics. The first hearing will be held February 13 and will be followed by further hearings on the same subject February 19, 21 and 26.

Zinc and Rutile Diverted From Stockpile to Industry

Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson announced last week that up to 29,000 tons of zinc will be made available for defense purposes through two transactions involving the national stockpile. At the same time, he announced the President had authorized the withdrawal of up to 3,000 tons of rutile from the stockpile for the first quarter of 1952.

The zinc will come into productive use in two ways:—(1) Through diversion into commercial channels of 14,000 tons of the zinc that was scheduled and contracted for the stockpile for the first half of this year, and (2) through withdrawal of sufficient zinc ore from the stockpile to provide up to 15,000 more tons of slab zinc for the first half of 1952.

As to the withdrawal, which required Presidential authority, Mr. Wilson informed the President that losses in our supply of zinc caused primarily by failure of slab zinc imports to reach normal volume, threatened industries important to the defense program. A probable increase in imports later in the year may permit resumption of shipments to the stockpile.

Lead, Zinc Duty Suspension Measures Go to President

Congressional approval was completed last week on H.R. 4948 and H.R. 5448 suspending on the import duties on lead and zinc, respectively, until March 31, 1953. Action was completed and the bills were sent to the White House for the President's signature when the house accepted the senate amendments including the senate amendment that suspension of duties on imports of lead shall terminate if the price of lead drops below 18 cents per pound.

US Stockpile Acquisition Rate Lessened in Last Half of 1951

The Munitiions Board reported to congress last week that although funds were adequate, the rate of acquisitions to the national stockpile were lower during the second half of 1951 than in the first half because of the greater need for the materials in defense and essential civilian manufacturers.

It was disclosed for the first time by the agency that the stockpile now ranks third on the priority list, being preceded by the needs of military and the Atomic Energy Commission, and the defense supporting and essential civilian production, "including the maintenance of the United States economy at a healthy level and the support of essential export programs."

The board said that during July-December, 1951, $357,000,000 worth of material was added to the stockpile inventory, a reduction from the rate of $462,000,000 established during January-June, 1951. It added by way of explanation that the control agencies ordered reduced allocations to stockpile in many instances, resulting in the diversion of over $120,000,000 worth of aluminum, columbite, copper, fluorspar, lead, manganese, nickel, tungsten and zinc already under stockpile contract.

Stockpile Objectives

Stockpile objectives were under continuous review during the six months period (July-December, 1951) covered by the report. Twenty-three were decreased, ten were increased, and nineteen remained unchanged. The report did not identify the changes by commodities, but stated that the total value of all objectives is now $9,298,000,000 as compared to $9,093,000,000 last June 30.

The report said that a number of specifications for stockpile materials were changed during the six-month period, mostly for the purpose of including additional forms and grades of the materials to be purchased. The following products were listed in the report as being those for which the specifications were changed:—

Asbestos, amosite; asbestos, crocidolite; bauxite, refractory grade; bismuth; bristles, hog; cobalt; cotton, extra long staple; crystals, quarts, raw; emetine; fluorspar, acid grade; graphite, amorphous lump; hyoscine; iridium; kyanite, mullite, and mullite-type refractory; lead; platinum; pyrethrum extract; sperm oil, and tungsten powder.

Funds Made Available

As of December 31, 1951, congress had made available a total of $5,026,764,870 for stockpile procurement and maintenance. Strategic and critical materials in the stockpile inventory were valued at $3,439,717,480 on the basis of current prices, and another $2,209,247,786 worth of materials was scheduled for future delivery to the stockpile under outstanding contracts.

Materials which were under contract for delivery to the stockpile but which were diverted to a special account for future release to the industry included 45,000 short tons of aluminum, 100,000 pounds of columbite, 163,500 short tons of copper, 8,000 short tons of acid grade fluorspar, 6,000 short tons of lead, 9,900 long tons of metallurgical manganese ore, 2,200,000 pounds of nickel, 1,778,000 pounds of tungsten, and 26,900 short tons of zinc.

NPA Urged to Postpone Carbon Bisulphide Decision

The National Production Authority was urged urged February 7 to postpone for a month any decision whether to issue a limitation or allocation order on the distribution of carbon bisulphide.

At a meeting of the carbon bisulphide industry advisory committee, NPA said that it would not be necessary to issue such an order so long as defense needs are supplied and so long as 90 percent of the amount of carbon bisulphide used in manufacturing rayon (other than high-tenacity) and cellophane as was used in 1950 is consumed.

The committee and NPA agreed that present problems affecting carbon bisulphide principally concerned the distribution among the supported and unsupported applications. Requirements for both suported and unsupported applications based on 1950 use were estimated at 203,100,000 pounds and 232,400,000 pounds, respectively. Total needs, therefore, amount to 435,500,000 pounds, which is about 13,400,000 pounds above supply.

NPA also told the committee that it was not the intent of its sulphur order (M-69) to place a 90 percent restriction on the use of recycled sulphur obtained from carbon tetrachloride operations. However, recycled sulphur is exempt, if and only if, the recovered sulphur is kept in the carbon bisulphide-carbon tetrachloride cycle.

The sulphur use limitations imposed by M-69 limit the amount of sulphur which may be used for manufacturing carbon bisulphide to 90 percent of the amount used in 1950. NPA adjustments permit the operation of new facilities brought into capacity since 1950 to 81 percent of capacity.

Monsanto Foreign Organic Chemicals Post to Thomas

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced several personnel changes, headed by the appointment of B. E. Thomas as director of foreign manufacture for the organic chemicals division. Mr. Thomas will be responsible for the utilization of the division's processes in the company's foreign operations, as well as the employment, training and salary administration of organic division technical personnel.

Paul G. Marsh, who has been dividing the division's production management duties with Mr. Thomas, will assume this responsibility for the entire division. Dr. John R. Durland, plant manager of the division's plant at Nitro, W. Va., has been appointed, assistant production manager.

New plant manager at Nitro will be James H. Zwemer, who is in charge of the chlorine plant which the company is building for the Chemical Warfare Service at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Until Mr. Zwemer can be relieved of this assignment, Joe Cresce, assistant plant manager at Nitro, will serve as acting plant manager. Mr. Cresce will later replace Mr. Zwemer in charge of the Muscle Shoals plant. It was also announced that Jean R. Okel, coordinator of technical personnel procurement for the division, has been named administrative assistant to the plant manager of the division's W. G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill. All changes are effective February 15.

Goodrich Chemical Sales Managership to G.E. Field

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named George E. Field to the post of field sales manager. He joined the Goodrich organization in 1942 as production manager and recently has been technical service manager. Philip J. Weaver succeeds Mr. Field as technical service manager.

Robert F. Dettelbach has been appointed eastern sales manager for plastic materials and will have charge of sales offices in Boston and New York. Clyde E. Senger's duties as technical staff representative have been increased to include the handling of technical service and sales for "Good-rite" plasticizers.

Polyethylene Curbs May Be Removed by October

Removal of controls of polyethylene may be possible by the end of the third quarter in view of increased supplies resulting from plant expansion, the flexible plastic container industry advisory committee was informed February 7 by the National Production Authority.

NPA cautioned, however, that this would not hold true if defense requirements increased in the meantime, but no appreciable increase in military requirements is anticipated after the second quarter. Polyethylene supplies should show a 50 percent gain over the same period of 1951, the agency said.

NPC to Meet April 22

The National Petroleum Council has scheduled its next meeting for April 22 at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C. The meeting will consider the reports of council subcommittees dealing with synthetic fuel sources, underground storage and industry needs for oil and gas country tubular goods.

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J. Berlage Vice-President

Arthur P. Hafner, for the past thirty years with Orbis Products Corporation, New York, has joined J. Berlage Company, New York, as vice-president. Mr. Hafner will be in charge of J. Berlage Company's essential oil, aromatic chemical and relating commodities division.

Insecticides Int'l Meeting Starts Today in Geneva

A review of world supplies and needs for insecticides, particularly the chlorinated hydrocarbon group, in the light of stepped up health programs throughout the world, will be undertaken at a meeting starting today in Geneva, Switzerland, of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The United States will be represented by Earl R. Beckner, chief of the chemical and semi-manufactured products branch of the manufactured products staff, Department of State, and by Louis N. Markwood, director of the chemical division, Office of International Trade. Delegates from about a dozen other countries also are expected to attend.

Because of the great demands for DDT and BHC in the increasing number of major health programs being carried on throughout the world, the results of the Geneva meeting are calculated to be of considerable importance to the domestic insecticide manufacturers. The main topics of the meeting will be the availability of the insecticides, the requirements of the various countries, and problems connected with shipment and distribution.

Copper Sulphate Exporters Must Give Additional Data

Exporters of copper sulphate must report their previous exports of this material when making applications to the Office of International Trade for export licenses under a revision of the rules announced by the agency February 7. This information is already required in the case of certain other products, such as DDT, BHC, and CMP materials.

OIT said that the data assists the agency in effecting equitable distribution of the limited export quotas established for the commodities involved. OIT pointed out, however, that export licenses are not granted exclusively to applicants who participated in exports of the commodities during some period in the past. Though the bulk of each quota is made available to such "historical" exporters, a portion is also reserved for others.

Applicants for licenses to export copper sulphate should report their exports in each of the calendar years 1949 and 1950 to each country for which their exports totaled $250 or more in either year. The information should be filed on Form IT-821.

A. C. Horn Names Hale

A. C. Horn Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has named B. R. Hale vice-president in charge of products finishing. Mr. Hale joined Horn in 1930. For the past few years he has been actively engaged in the development of protective coatings and "hand tailored" industrial finishes for wood and metal surfaces. Under Mr. Hale's direction, the manufacturing, research and sales program of Horn products finishing will be broadened, the company states.

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Fair Trade Legislation Urged by Drug Makers

Congress was urged by a score or more witnesses at hearings last week before the house interstate commerce committee to amend the Federal Trade Commission act so as to allow manufacturers to continue to fix prices of their branded products that would be binding upon all retailers within a state, even though not under written contract.

Appearances were made before the committee, chiefly on behalf of the manufacturers of fair-traded items in the drugs, toiletries and home appliance fields, in support of the bill (H. R. 5767) being sponsored by Representative John A. McGuire of Connecticut. On February 13, the house judiciary committee opens hearings on fair trade contracts, and a parade of the same witnesses can be expected to pass before that committee.

Schwegmann Case

The legislation being sought would overturn the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States last year in the Schwegmann case, in which it was held that the non-signer clause of the state laws was invalid when applied to products that moved in interstate commerce. Under the Miller-Tydings law, the court said, resale price maintenance contracts are valid only when signed by the retailer.

The house small business investigating committee, which has been studying the matter of fair trade laws, reported its findings at the outset of the hearings and came out in favor of federal legislation. This is expected to have considerable influence on the future of the legislation. The committee said:—

"The committee is convinced that deceitful and misleading price cutting is not in the public interest and that small business enterprises in particular need protection against loss-leader and similar unfair business practices. It believes the states should retain jurisdiction over retail trade practices and that congress should make it possible to enforce fair trade contracts in interstate commerce."

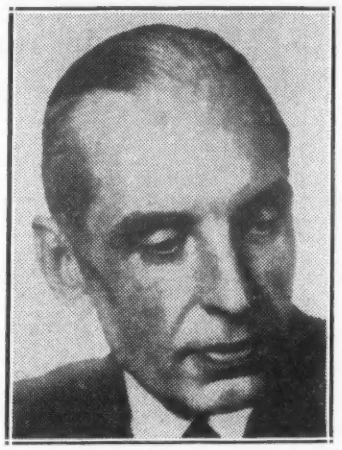
Fair Trade Bureau Views

The chief spokesman for the proponents of the fair trade laws was Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade. He submitted a fifty-five page statement to the committee, in which he reported that records will prove that fair-traded items are more stable in price than are others and thus do not create an inflation problem, and that unless the fair trade laws are restored to full effectiveness, there will be a "new outbreak of vicious price wars."

Atlas Elects Wiley

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the election of William J. Wiley as a director and financial vice-president. The latter office becomes effective on April 1. For the last four years Mr. Wiley has been vice-president in charge of production for Stephen F. Whitman & Son, confectionery manufacturers.

Schimmel Technical Head



Dr. Karltheo Keller, former director in charge of production and development of Schimmel & Co. A. G. in Germany, has joined Schimmel & Co., New York, as director of its technical staff. An authority in the aromatics field, Dr. Keller was with Schimmel of Germany for over twenty years. His most recent position has been as technical director of Sinalco A. G. in Western Germany.

Shawinigan to Construct Carbide Plant in Quebec

Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., a subsidiary of Shawinigan Power & Water Company, will build a $7,000,000 carbide plant, with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, at Varennes, Quebec, near Montreal, the company has announced.

The plant will be built on a twenty-acre site beside the St. Lawrence deep-sea ship channel. It will be additional to Shawinigan's present capacity at the Shawinigan Falls carbide plant, largest in the British Commonwealth. This will be the third enterprise to locate at Varennes in the past few months. One is Electric Reduction Company's $5,000,000 phosphorus plant, now under construction. The other is St. Maurice Chemicals, Ltd., jointly owned by Shawinigan and Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, which will build a $2,000,000 plant for the production of formaldehyde and pentaerythritol.

Armour Laboratories Cuts 'Tryptar' Price 30 Percent

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has cut the price of "Tryptar" by about 30 per cent. "Tryptar" is Armour's brand name for purified crystalline trypsin, an enzyme which digests protein in the food. Two years ago it was extracted from bovine pancreas in small amounts by Armour for occasional laboratory use. Then Ohio State University surgeons discovered that it could be used successfully and safely to liquefy the debris which accumulates in the chest cavity in tuberculous empyema.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

There are a lot of manufacturers still pricing under the General Ceiling Price Regulation when they should be pricing under the manufacturers price regulation, CPR 22, or the machinery regulation, CPR 30, and pass on to their customers the benefits of lower prices provided for in those regulations. OPS has complained about the situation in recent public announcements and has indicated that some enforcement actions will be taken unless the manufacturers get into line.

Pricing under CPR 22 and CPR 30 has been required since December 19. Unless specifically authorized by OPS, ceilings for commodities subject to pricing under those regulations cannot exceed the base period price, plus labor and materials costs adjustments computed in accordance with the price determining provisions of the regulations. If such computations result in a decrease or rollback from GCPR ceilings, the lower ceilings become effective immediately and continuance of GCPR ceilings becomes illegal.

Some manufacturers apparently are under the impression that the defense production act, as amended, precludes any rollback under CPR 22 and CPR 30 of ceilings previously established under GCPR. This is incorrect, since CPR 22 and CPR 30 were issued by OPS before amendment of the defense production act. Also, it makes no difference that a manufacturer may not actually have put CPR 22 and CPR 30 into effect before amendment of the defense production act.

New Use for Plastic

Another instance of where plastic is taking the place of costly and scarce metals in the defense program has just come to light. The navy discloses that it is switching from copper and nickel to plastic in some of the piping in mine sweepers. The change-over is the result of an eight-month sea test aboard a destroyer escort in which plastic pipes replaced copper and nickel and were given a thorough test.

Aside from the savings in critical metals, the switch also promises dividends to the taxpayers pocketbook. Installation costs of two-inch plastic pipe of ⅛" thickness is about 70 cents a foot, which compares with about $1.55 a foot for copper and $2.25 a foot for stainless steel. Black steel pipe, which corrodes and, therefore, is not used for sea water piping except in times of great material shortages, costs 55 cents a foot.

The navy said that it found that the plastic pipe did not corrode from salt water and was resistant to shock. Sections

—*Continued on page 40*

NPA Defines Limits of Industry Advisory Committee Functions

Rules governing the selection and functions of industry advisory committees of the National Production Authority have been revised and clarified by the agency in order to spell out more clearly the limitations on the activities of such committees.

Officials of the agency explained that no fundamental changes in the rules are contained in the revisions, and the only reason for the changes is to do away with some of the legal verbage previously employed. The original rules were drawn in 1950 when NPA was just getting organized and consisted mostly of communications between NPA and the Department of Justice.

Because of the possibility that some committees might not understand the limits upon their operations and could easily run afoul of the antitrust laws, officials believed it would be helpful to spell out the limitations in considerable detail.

The importance of the rules to the chemical industry is readily apparent from the fact that they govern the operations of some forty-one separate committees in this industry, and more committees are due to be organized shortly. With the possible exception of the metals working industry, the chemical industry has more advisory committees assisting NPA than any other single industry.

Small Business Representation

One important feature of the new rules is the increased attention given to small business representation. The rules state that, before any industry advisory committee can organize and begin to function, its membership must be cleared by the Office of Small Business, and no change in the makeup of the committees affecting the representation of small business can be made without prior consultation with the Office of Small Business.

In a report last year of the Celler monopoly investigating committee of the house on the mobilization program, some criticism was expressed of industry advisory committees holding meetings in the absence of a government presiding officer and away from Washington. The revised rules clarify policy on these points by providing, specifically, that all meetings must be under the control of a government man and no meeting may be held outside of Greater Metropolitan Washington, or on other than government premises unless specific written authorization is first obtained from NPA's office of industry advisory committees.

Another requirement of the rules is that full minutes must be kept of every

—*Continued on page 90*

NPA to Fete Departing Chemical Officials Thurs.

The first group of chemical industry men to complete their "tour of duty" in Washington where they have been handling the chemicals-for-defense phases of the mobilization program in the National Production Authority, will be tendered a fairwell cocktail party by NPA's chemical division February 14 at the Hamilton hotel, Washington, D. C.

There are about fourteen in the group who will be "honorably discharged" at the party. Some of them left the agency several months ago, others left only recently and several are returning to their old jobs in private industry in a few days. Most of them contributed from six months to a year or more of service in the chemical division where they administered the various distribution control orders and paved the way for the vast expansion programs now getting started.

Those being honored at the gathering are:—Joseph Bates of Bates Chemical Company, first director of the chemical division; Frederic Arden of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, retiring deputy director of the division; Christian V. Holland of Sterling Drug, Inc.; William A. Nyland, consulting chemist, Brewster, N. Y.; Thomas J. Martin of Monsanto Chemical Company; Leroy C. Stewart of Dow Chemical Company; Ralph Elliott of E. I. du-Pont de Nemours & Co.; Bernard B. Langton of Monsanto; George R. MaGee of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; George H. Sollenberg of Tupper Corporation; Daniel P. Pillets of Chas. Pfizer & Co.; Norman Storm of Ciba Pharmaceutical Products Company; John B. Debrun of Egyptian Lacquer Company, and Charles Barker of Koppers Company.

Jefferson Lake to Drill For Sulphur on Shell Site

Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, New Orleans, La., has concluded an agreement with Shell Oil Company, New York, covering sulphur rights on the Black Bayou Dome, Cameron Parish, La., it was announced last week.

According to Eugene H. Walet, jr., Jefferson president, the property is a typical Gulf coastal shallow dome and wells drilled on the site have shown the presence of sulphur and formation conducive to the Frasch process for the mining of sulphur. Jefferson expects to begin drilling additional exploration wells this week.

Named by Pittsburgh Coke

Dr. Wesley D. Schroeder has been named supervisor of plasticizer research of the plasticizer division of Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. In his new post, Dr. Schroeder will direct research and development activities and technical service of the division. Before joining Pittsburgh Coke, he was engaged in plasticizer research in the laboratories of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Previously, he was affiliated with General Electric Company and Dow Chemical Company, working on plasticizers and the synthesis of organic chemicals.

Dow Chemical Reveals Plans For Foreign Trade Expansion

Long-range plans for expansion of the foreign trade of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., were announced February 5 by Clayton S. Shoemaker, president of the recently-organized Dow Chemical Inter-American, Ltd., and Dow Chemical International, Ltd. (OPD, 1/7/52).

Speaking at a press conference in New York, Mr. Shoemaker said that plans are being considered for establishment of Dow plants in foreign countries, principally by entering into fifty-fifty partnerships with manufacturers in these countries. Of ten plant plans under consideration, he added, probably only three will be carried through.

As an important facet of its foreign trade program, Mr. Shoemaker stressed, Dow will deal with foreign customers on the same basis as domestic ones. Pointing out that many United States concerns had been accused of selling goods abroad as long as supplies were plentiful and then leaving foreign buyers "high and dry" when tightness developed, Mr. Shoemaker stated that, when shortness develops, established Dow customers, both domestic and foreign, will be allocated material on an equal basis.

Mr. Shoemaker said that present plans call for opening sales offices in South America, Northern Europe and the Far East, probably Hong Kong. Mr. Shoemaker, himself, will work out of Midland. He added that Dow's foreign business has, up to now, not been more than 4 or 5 percent of the total volume, but he did not disclose immediate goals, or countries or products to be given emphasis. Dow's principal export items at present are caustic soda, polystyrene and, more recently, phenol.

Union Sulphur Elects

Union Sulphur & Oil Corporation has elected Thomas McCance to its board of directors. Mr. McCance is a partner of the banking firm of Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co. and a board member of Austral Oil Exploration Company.

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Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., March 23-27.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., April 28-May 1.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 28-30.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, western section meetings, Hollywood-Roosevelt hotel, Hollywood, Calif., February 11-12; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton Fla., April 7-9.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, general symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 22; outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division regional conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, March 14; annual conference ,and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 28.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Copley-Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 20.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6; annual meeting Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, February 27-29; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25-28.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-21.

Leather Show of the Tanners' Council of America, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 11-12.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, air pollution abatement conference, Statler hotel, New York, February 25-26; joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting, in conjunction with Metal Powder Show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 29-30.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, Calif., April 7-9.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, annual convention, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 15-18.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual conference, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., March 11-12.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18.

National Packaging Exposition, Atlantic City Auditorium, Atlantic City, N. J., April 1-4.

National Sanitary Supply Association, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel (formerly the Stevens), Chicago, March 23-26.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute semi-annual meeting, Dennis hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., March 30-31.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-24.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 15; semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, February 13; joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, February 18-21.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.

FEMA Annual Meeting Set May 25-28 in Chicago

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association will hold its forty-third annual convention at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 25 to 28.

Speakers will include representatives from the candy, dairy, baking and grocery industries. There will also be messages from the Quartermaster Corps and other government officials, who will talk on pricing, wages and hours. A feature will be the chemists' breakfast, at which technical personnel from the industry will discuss aspects of the business with special emphasis on the FEMA research program.

Oils, Fats Consumption: December

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials, in December, 1951, totaled 1,211,720,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds.
Edible products	243,372,000
Paint and varnish	37,801,000
Processing	265,098,000
Refining	471,397,000
Soap	105,341,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	1,289,000	
Soap	[1]	550,000
Other	[1]	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	115,000	306,000
Soap	25,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	225,000	11,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[3]3,545,000	1,785,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	984,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	24,980,000	
Deodorizing	[1]	4,830,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	869,000
Fat-splitting	4,438,000	[1]
Sulphonation	33,000	10,000
Shortening	[1]	60,000
Other edible products	[1]	1,403,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	5,404,000	6,660,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	278,000
Other uses	1,155,000	[1]
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	[2]	[2]
Deodorizing	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[3]881,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	16,073,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Deodorizing	[1]	[1]
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	[4]
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	6,609,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]31,000	133,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	196,969,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	47,278,000
Deodorizing	[1]	1,405,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	33,168,000
Shortening	[1]	23,547,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	7,954,000
Other edible uses	[1]	899,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]78,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	35,000	174,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	816,000	639,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	61,000	[2]
Other uses	[1]277,000	[1]300,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2]
Paint and varnish	18,000	194,000
Other uses	[1]449,000	[1]133,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]700,000	[1]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	23,156,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	7,960,000	12,343,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	3,893,000	793,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]5,509,000	[1]9,914,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	299,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[2]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	793,000
Other uses	[1]	143,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	43,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	[1]164,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	611,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	[1]	[4]
Oleomargarine	[1]	159,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[4]
Soap	[1]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	2,718,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	129,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	708,000
Deodorizing	[1]	2,934,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	448,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	352,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]167,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]126,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	[1]	179,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	137,351,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	50,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	57,436,000
Deodorizing	[1]	4,922,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	6,723,000
Shortening	[1]	38,496,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	6,909,000
Other edible uses	[1]	5,706,000
Soap	57,000	39,000
Paint and varnish	304,000	4,340,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,799,000	8,842,000

	Pounds	
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	[1]	692,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	[1]	3,075,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	7,771,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]573,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	[1]666,000
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]99,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	5,731,000
Shortening	[1]	[4]
Oleomargarine	[1]	10,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[1]805,000
Soap	[1]	[1]693,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]31,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	932,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]1,538,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	769,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]11,762,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	[1]	150,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,716,000
Other uses	[1]	[2]
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	7,013,000
Winterizing	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	[1]
Pressing	[1]	3,993,000
Soap	[1]	27,463,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	853,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]433,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	9,056,000	5,197,000
Oleomargarine	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	1,638,000	684,000
Other edible uses	260,000	353,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	634,000	[1]
Oleomargarine	240,000	[1]
Other edible uses	[4]	[1]
Soap	[1]	179,000
Other uses	[2]	[2]73,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	[1]	3,954,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	2,309,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[4]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	19,243,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	11,294,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	420,000
Shortening	776,000	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]64,000	[1]28,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	19,243,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	11,294,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	[1]
Pressing	[1]	693,000
Sulphonation	[1]	420,000
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Other edible	[1]	[1]
Soap	37,984,000	14,423,000
Lubricants and greases	2,011,000	63,000
Other uses	[1]5,312,000	103,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	4,722,000
Soap	1,459,000
Lubricants and greases	481,000
Other uses	[1]5,152,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,810,000
Other uses	[1]46,000
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	[1]
Fat-splitting	1,514,000
Sulphonation	[1]
Soap	273,000
Paint and varnish	59,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]
Other uses	[1]246,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Paint and varnish	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	[1]135,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	[4]
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil—	
Soap	260,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	170,000
Soap	873,000
Paint and varnish	16,000
Chemicals	555,000
Lubricants and greases	245,000
Other uses	[2,1]1,229,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	27,000
Soap	243,000
Paint and varnish	20,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]12,000
Chemicals	555,000
Other uses	[2,1]2,372,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	2,225,000
Paint and varnish	1,140,000
Lubricants and greases	23,000
Chemicals	556,000
Other uses	[1]7,057,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	8,148,000
Soap	2,948,000
Paint and varnish	93,000
Other uses	[2]

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	1,071,000
Fat-splitting	1,429,000
Hydrogenation	6,379,000
Sulphonation	423,000
Pressing	1,225,000
Shortening	[1]505,000
Oleomargarine	1,664,000
Soap	404,000
Paint and varnish	[4]
Linoleum and oilcloth	222,000
Chemicals	3,144,000
Lubricants and greases	624,000
Other uses	[1]6,298,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Included in "Total of secondary products not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[3] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

USDA Reports '51 Gains in Research

Industrial applications of recent results in crop-utilization research are stressed by Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, in his report for the fiscal year 1951, released last week by the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Hilbert says that further increase in commercial production facilities was required during the past year to meet the ever-increasing demand for allyl starch, originally developed by the bureau, for use in lacquers for furniture and inside woodwork, in heat-setting adhesives, and in printing inks.

Last year the bureau made a new transparent film from amylose, which constitutes about one-fourth of ordinary cereal and potato starch. This film compares favorably with commercial transparent wrapping materials in strength and flexibility and has the advantage of being digestible in the human body, which suggests special uses in packaging food and drug products.

A submerged mold-fermentation process is under development for the production of citric acid from such materials as commercial glucose, blackstrap molasses, cornstarch, and finely ground corn. A little methanol is added to the medium to make the fermentation organism *Aspergillus niger* tolerate the proportions of iron and manganese existing in unrefined starch and sugar products. The methanol is entirely removed from the citric acid during the purification process.

New Vitamin B_{12} Method

An entirely new process for the production of vitamin B_{12} concentrate by deep-tank fermentation of an inexpensive medium with a special mold (*Streptomyces olivaceus*) has been developed and is in use by at least two commercial firms for making feed supplements.

Addition of small amounts of phytic acid (obtainable from corn-steep liquor) to soybean oil during the refining process was found to counteract the injurious effect of metal contaminants and so retard deterioration of the oil.

Knowledge gained in studies on the storage and processing of rice bran and the refining of rice-bran oil has made possible the profitable production of rice-bran oil in this country. A process was developed for removing excess color from off-color refined cottonseed oils to make them acceptable for the manufacture of shortening by hydrogenation.

Acetostearins, a new class of flexible and nongreasy, solid, fat derivatives made from hydrogenated cottonseed oil, prom-

—Continued on page 90

Forest Products Research Society to Meet June 23-25

The Forest Products Research Society will hold its annual meeting this year June 23 to 25 at the Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

The morning of the twenty-third will be given over to keynote addresses and a program slanted toward millwork, followed by concurrent programs on lumber and wood products handling, and chemical utilization in the afternoon.

There will be three different concurrent sessions—one on furniture finishing, one on barking methods, and one on wood fiber aggregate board—on the morning of June 24. In the afternoon, the furniture session will continue along production lines, and the session on housing and construction will get under way. The morning of the twenty-fifth will be devoted to two sessions, one on veneer and plywood and a general session stressing forestry research and developments. Plant trips are scheduled for that afternoon.

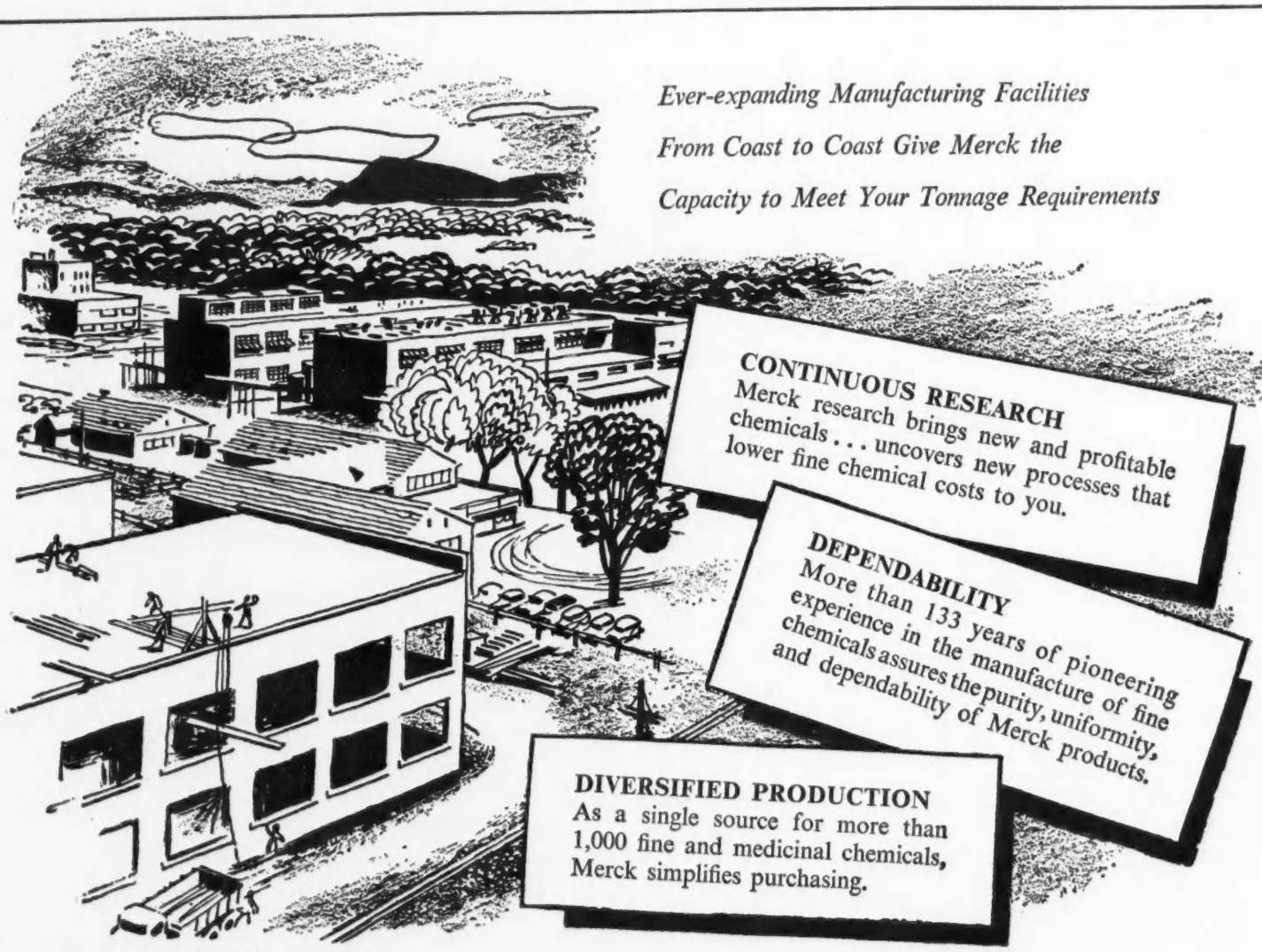
Canadian Chemical Inst. June 2-4 Meeting Slated

The Chemical Institute of Canada will hold its thirty-fifth annual conference and exhibition June 2 to 4 at the Mount Royal hotel, Montreal. A feature of the conference will be exhibits of the latest developments in chemicals, laboratory and processing equipment, and supplies.

The institute's protective coatings division, meanwhile, will hold its sixth regional conference March 14 at the Royal York hotel, Toronto. A round-table discussion on paint specifications will feature the meeting. The discussion, which will be headed by Dr. C. Y. Hopkins of the National Research Council of Canada, will include the following participants:—A. P. Austin, Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montreal; Dr. W. H. White, Imperial Oil, Ltd., Sarnia, and Frank Steel, Glidden Company, Toronto.

Key Facts about Merck Service

Ever-expanding Manufacturing Facilities From Coast to Coast Give Merck the Capacity to Meet Your Tonnage Requirements



CONTINUOUS RESEARCH
Merck research brings new and profitable chemicals . . . uncovers new processes that lower fine chemical costs to you.

DEPENDABILITY
More than 133 years of pioneering experience in the manufacture of fine chemicals assures the purity, uniformity, and dependability of Merck products.

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTION
As a single source for more than 1,000 fine and medicinal chemicals, Merck simplifies purchasing.

Partial view of the new Merck Plant at Danville, Pa.

For Fine Chemicals—Look First to Merck

ANTIBIOTICS	CITRATES	MERCURIALS	THEOBROMINE
BISMUTH SALTS	EPHEDRINES	QUININES	THEOPHYLLINES
BROMIDES	IODIDES	SACCHARIN	VITAMINS
CAFFEINE	IRON SALTS	SULFONAMIDES	ZINC SALTS

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Manufacturing Chemists
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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 8 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .57 - .64

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l, dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., work 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E., works, 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 8.20

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120 75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120 25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .35½- —

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½- .29½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —

Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .17 - .18¼
double dist., dms lb. .18½- .19¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1050- .1175
double dist., dms lb. .1100- .1425

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tmp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f gal. 1.30 - 1.35

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .58 - .63

211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - .53

245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .142 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1475- .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23½- .31½
dms. lb. .14½- —
cbys. lb. .17½- —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 2.68

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Acid hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - .20
smaller lots lb. .17½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .30 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 - .3690
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys 100 lbs. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .23¾- .24½
60%, dms lb. .18¾- .19½

Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2250- .23
water, white, dms lb. .2550- .26

Maleic, anhydride (see M), powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms, 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic dms, works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms., 85-92%, works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23¾- .24¾
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20¼- .21¼

Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .28¾- .29½

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, Ethylhexoic).

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .12¼- .13½
tanks lb. .10¾- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .14¾- .16
tanks lb. .13¼- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .68 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1580
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 - .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - .1715

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms. lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 - 4.95

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethyiphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Acacia—Acid, Phenylglycollic

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags			pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
		indust.	industrial	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
CP.	chemically pure	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cps.	centipoises			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cryst.	crystal	min.	minimum	W.	west
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	w.w.	water white
ctns.	cartons	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
cyls.	cylinders	nat.	natural		
dbl.	double				
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

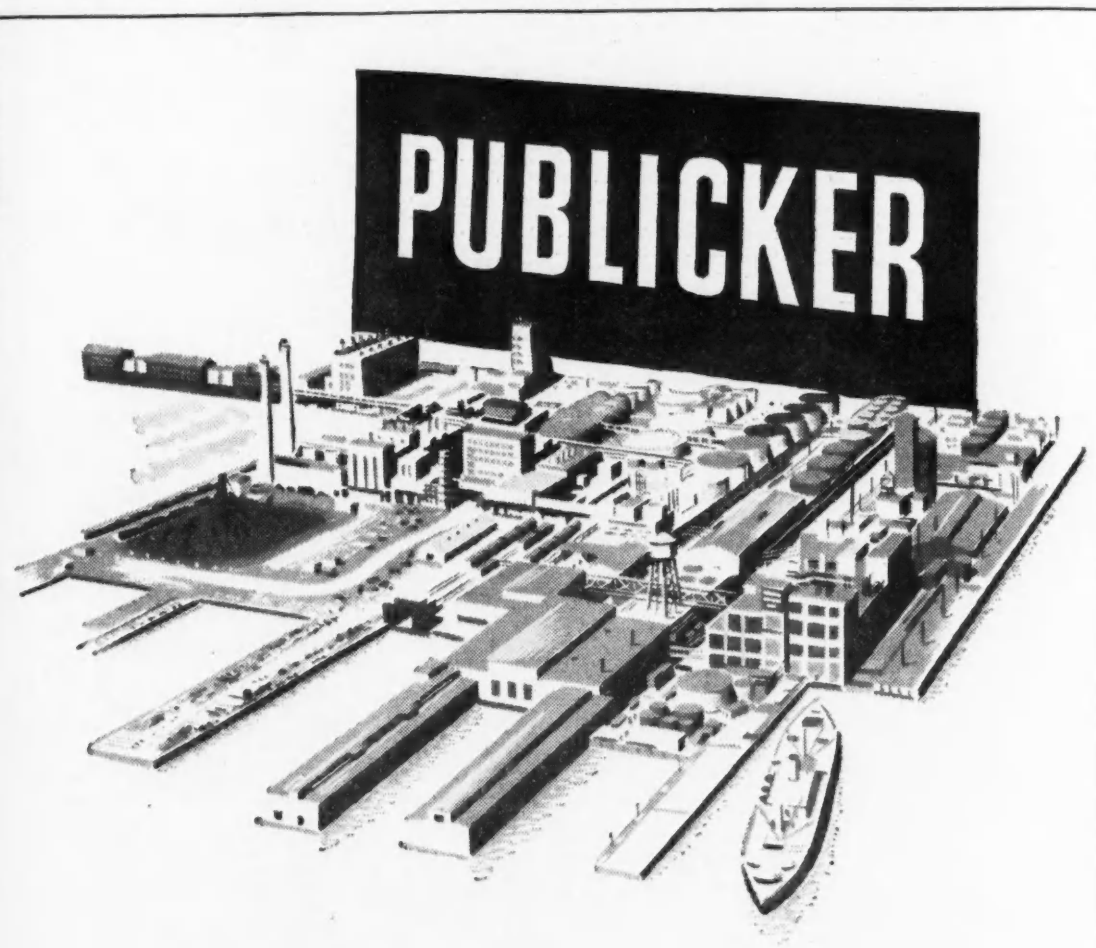
Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 —
small dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .258 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .263 - —
tanks, works lb. .243 - —
Pyrogallic, NF,. (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l, works gal. .36 - —
whse. gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .35 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .39 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .46 - —
powder, bbls lb. .51 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - .94
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾ - .94½
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .12¼ - .13½
single dist., dms lb. .11¾ - .13
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .11 - .12¼
single-pressed, bgs lb. .10½ - .11¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .13¼ - .14½
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton.16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton.20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton.22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .08¾ - .10
hydrogenated, dms lb. .10¾ - .12
Tannic, NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots lb. .46 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
small dms lb. .49 - .55
imported, bgs lb. .40 - .42
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, d m s., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Acid, trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T.2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .25 - .35
Root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works. lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls., lb. 1.96 - 1.98
powd., bbls lb. 2.00 - 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.09
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
fermentation, refined, 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined, 128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .80
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - .30¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼ - .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18¼ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15¼
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .22¼ - .32½
tanks, works lb. .20¼ - .30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140-lb. lots. or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500-lb. lots or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .75 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - .88
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .76
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit,
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .76
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .76
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .86 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .95
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .74
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies gal. .86½ - .87
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90½ - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .74½ - .75
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .75
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.34½ - 1.48½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38½ - 1.57½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.22½ - 1.36¼
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92½ - .97¼
tanks, same basis gal. .76¼ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .84½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .88½ - .93½
tanks, same basis gal. .72½ - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .89½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .93½ - .98½
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .77½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .88½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92½ - .97½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.82 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.20.86 -20.91
tanks, same basis gal.20.70 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - .75
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.98 -22.03
tanks, same basis gal.21.82 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - .29½
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .20
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½ - .17½
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .5050- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .5350- .5640
tanks, dlvd gal. .3850- —
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .61 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - .61
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.57 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .93 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —



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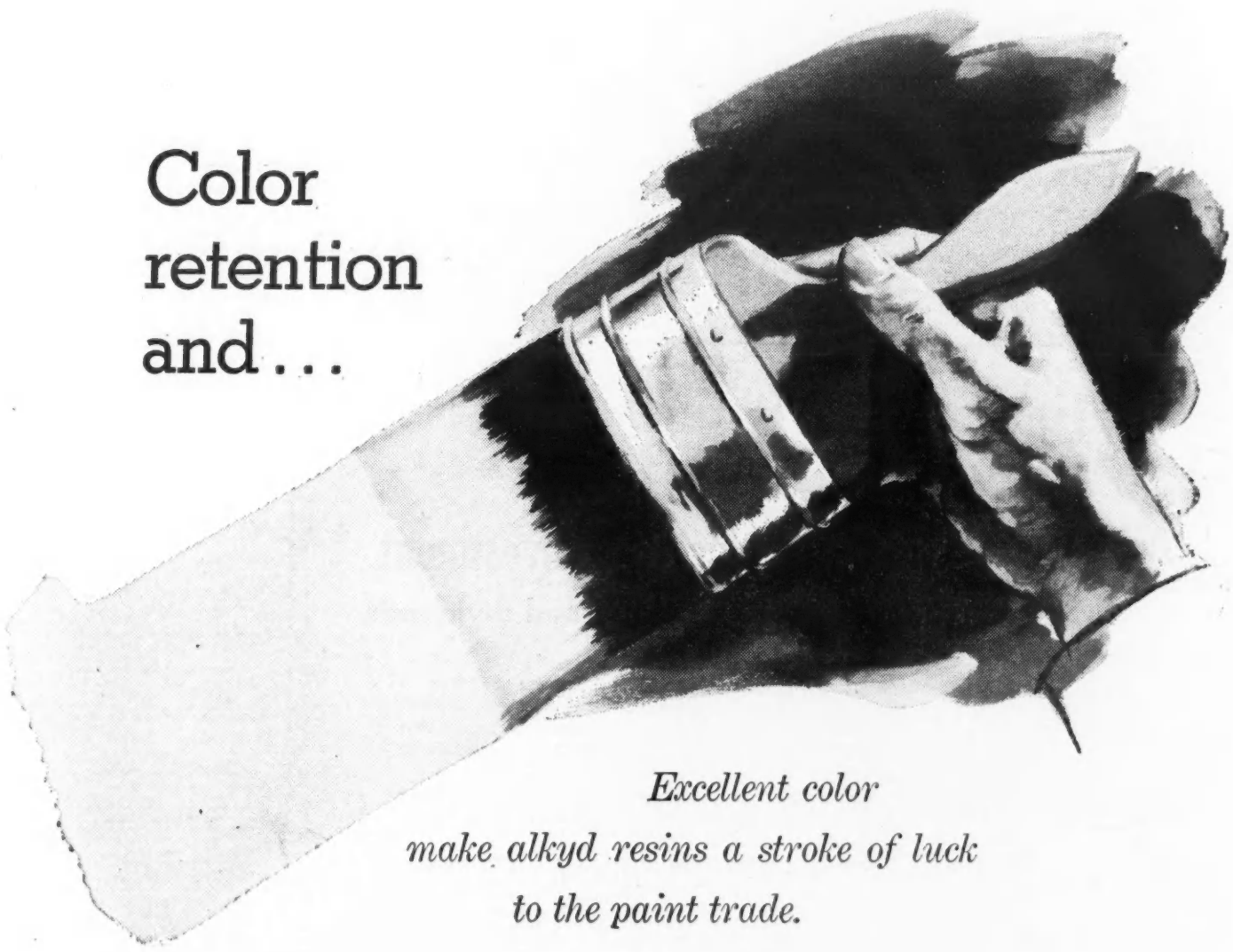

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Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works .. lb. 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works ..... lb. 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots works lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works ..... gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kegs ..... lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 4.04 - 4.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphythylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots. ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works ..100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0425- .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - —

Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
9-9½%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs. ..... lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld. lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld ... lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd ... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms .. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms .. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms .... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l .... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 — —
ground, bgs., works ..... ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
iron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..00 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works .... lb. .29 - .50
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ..ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works .ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld .... lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .... ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .53 - .58
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac salt)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bots ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonia bifluoride).
Hydroxide see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works .... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 83.02 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va .ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works .ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms .. lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., bgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works .... lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ..... ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, works ..... ton. 51.50 - —
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works. ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld .... ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms .. lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R .. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

here's a blue chip investment

that can't miss paying good dividends

Have you recently studied the advantages in changing from 50% liquid caustic soda to 73%? A number of Columbia-Southern customers have made the change and in every instance the results have proved conclusive: A HIGH PROFIT RETURN ON EVERY CARLOAD OF 73% CONSUMED.

Here's an actual case study of three typical Columbia-Southern customers who made the change.

Customer	Cost of 50% liquid	Cost of 73% liquid	Per Cent of Savings	Total $ Savings per year	Cost of equipment and installation necessary to effect such savings	Return on Investment First Year
A	$ 68,240	$ 65,390	4.2%	$ 2,850	$2,650	108%
B	704,600	669,500	5%	35,100	3,500	1003%
C	171,800	164,500	4.3%	7,300	2,055	355%

Cost figures are based on market prices and freight rates effective January 1, 1952

As you will note from the study, the cost of the equipment and installation necessary for this profitable changeover is more than offset by the first year's savings. The small investment earns big dividends.

It will pay you to investigate today the extra profits that may be yours by making this change in your purchase of caustic soda. There is no problem in securing the diluting equipment. The system has been thoroughly tested and proved by over 10 years actual experience in applying high grade 73% caustic soda.

Write today. We will assign one of our technical specialists to discuss your individual case and to make recommendations.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis

Amyl butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .48
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18½- .20½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld...lb. .19½- .21½
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .18 - .19
Salt, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat..lb. .58 - .59
Czech, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Annatto powder, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .83 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .50 - —
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .50½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd. lb. .42 - .42¼
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works...lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys.....lb. .29 - .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins.....oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo.77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis).40.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., promot ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd...lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines, ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.27.00 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt..ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery..ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz. 9.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units..vial. .42 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .80 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root, bark, bags.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.85.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....ton.95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, bgs..ton.152.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. .18 - .21
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald...lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works.....lb.ton.320.00 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....ton.190.00 -200.00
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works.lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works.ton.250.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.260.00 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .33 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works....ton.71.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton.20.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton.53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works.ton.12.50 - —
Bentonite, Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.71.40 - —
5 ton lots.....ton.68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton.57.00 - —
Bentonite, white, low gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.69.70 - —
5-ton.67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton.55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .74 - .79
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works...lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane), tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit..lb. .015 - .020
l.c.l., works unit lb. .019 - .021
gamma, dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit..lb. .02 - .0275
l.c.l., works, unit, lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit, lb. .0275- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit..lb. .0335- —
Benzidine, base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district.....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district.....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .33 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .63 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .32 - .32½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots.....gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots.....lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms.....lb. 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms.....lb. 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms....lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms.....lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms.....lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP, dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars..lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., dlvd., c.l.....lb. .14¾- .18¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse....lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse..lb. .10 - —

Opportunities for research

Researchers in the field of pharmaceuticals have opportunities for discoveries in the Monsanto Chemicals described on this page. If you see possibilities in the specifications, and if you are connected with a pharmaceutical manufacturer, Monsanto will supply you with samples for your experimentation without cost or obligation. Contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Mo.

PHENYLACETONITRILE

Structural formula: CH_2CN

Appearance:	Clear water-white liquid
Assay:	97.0% minimum
Crystallizing Point:	Minus 23.0°C. Min.
Boiling Range:	
First drop	232.0°C. Min.
1-96 cc.	3.0°C. Max.
100%	6.0°C. Max.
Dry point	238.0°C. Max.

PHENYLACETAMIDE

Structural formula: CH_2CONH_2

Appearance:	Fine white crystals
Assay:	98.5% Min.
Melting Point:	158.0°C. Min. to start
Odor:	Characteristic

beta-PHENYLETHYLAMINE

Structural formula: $CH_2CH_2NH_2$

Appearance:	Colorless to slightly yellow liquid
Melting Point Assay:	99.0% Min.
Sp. Gr.:	at 15°/15°C. 0.963 - 0.967

POTASSIUM PHENYLACETATE (64% SOLUTION)

Structural formula: CH_2COOK

Appearance:	Colorless to slightly yellow liquid
Assay:	64% Min.
pH:	7.0 Min. 8.0 Max.
Heavy metals:	30 ppm Max.
Refractive:	Refractive index at 25°C. 1.4750 - 1.4820
Odor:	Characteristic

PHENYLACETIC ACID

Structural formula: CH_2COOH

Appearance:	White crystals
Assay:	99.0% Min.
Odor:	Characteristic
Moisture (H_2O):	0.50% Max.
Melting Point:	76.0°C. Min.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS – PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

DISTRICT SALES OFFICE: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

Black, Carbon, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .75 - .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.84.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 9.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 9.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .18½
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .68 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls. same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.10 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis, lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, non-soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA, bbls lb. 4.25 - —

Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.75.00 - —
steamed, works, E ton.85.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .49
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
bornyl Thiocyanoacetate), load, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate).
Borontrifluoride, gas, cyls., truck-
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., works lb. .1275- .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Brown, umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .13 - .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - .27½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .28½
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- .25¾
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .43
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 7.72 - 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit, .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12

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Calcium bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank-cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ...ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69 00
USP, gran., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms ..... lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms ..... lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald ..... lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works ... lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ... ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0305- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0355- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs . works ..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- —
Stearate, cns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .36 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms ..... lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.30 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis ..... 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis ..... 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .52 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs ..... lb. .69 - .73
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .94 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
powd., bxs ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper lb. 4.25 - 5.50
from African pepper ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls ..... gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls ..... lb. .07 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works. lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys ..... lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0860- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0910- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1030- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1039- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0735- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 4.10 - 4.15
medium, cs ..... lb. 3.20 - 3.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs ... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guatemalan, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Mangalore type, cs ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Ceylon, bgs ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works ..... gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —

Carotene, microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works mill. units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots ..... lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk ..... lb. .37 - .38
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .33 - .35
premium bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .37 - .38½
imp., acid-precip. ground 100 bgs., or more, ex dock lb. .27¾- .28
rennet-precip. bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .27½- .27¾
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis ... lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis ... lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
longstick ..... lb. .17½- .18
shortstick, bls. ..... lb. .14½- .15
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .17 - .17½
broken, bls ..... lb. .16 - 16½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. No stocks.
broken, bls ..... lb. .27 - .27½
unscraped, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
broken, bls. ..... lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls. ..... lb. .29 - .30
thin, bls ..... lb. .52 - .53
Cassia buds, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .31
Fistula, bskts ..... lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.250.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns ..... lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works ..... lb. 4.29½- —

Catnip leaves, southern, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs ..... lb. .34½- .35
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29½- .30
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate, flake, 48% butyryl content, ctns., 500-lbs. and over, works, lb. .70 - —
less than 500-lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more, lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works.lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0205- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works.ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .60 - .70
Roman, cs ..... lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. 26'⅛- .32½
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton.75.00 -85.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 65.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 - —
lump bulk, c.l., works ... ton.46.00 - —

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IN PHARMACEUTICALS
IN PROCESSED FOODS
IN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

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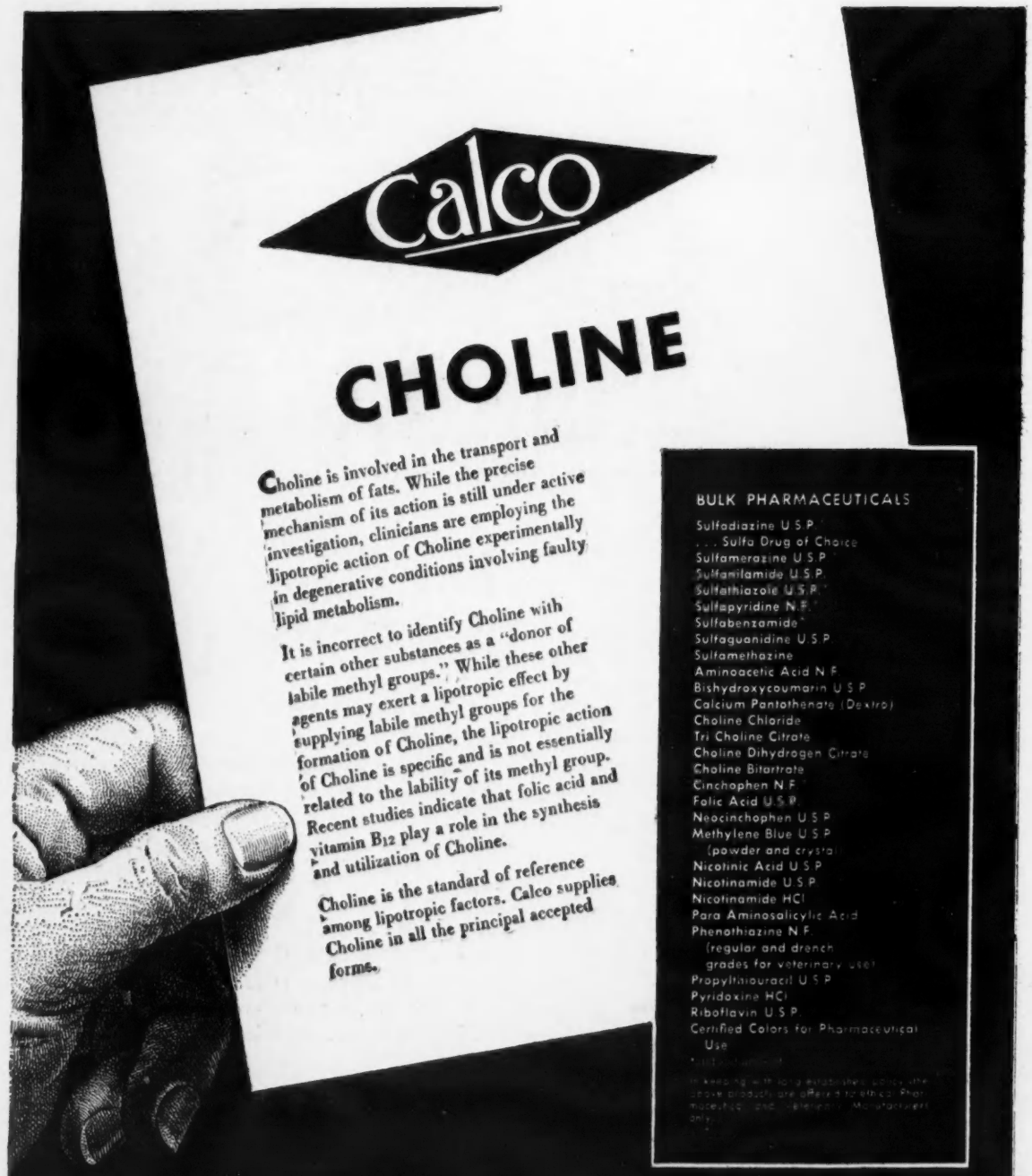
Charcoal, Pinewood—Cottonseed Meal

Charcoal pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ..ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton 43.50 - 53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton 46.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..ton 50.00 - 60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .0310- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .0343- —
tanks, works ..lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less ..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works ..lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .70 - .75—
refined, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l., lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l., ..lb. .15 - —
tanks ..lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis ..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l., lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. ..lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., ..lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. ..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points ..lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W. of Rockies ..100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis ..100 lbs. 3.40 - —
1 car, same basis ..100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis ..lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms. ..lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls ..lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, net fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works ..lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works ..lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. 6.60 - —
15%, 55 gal., dms., works. lb. 12.00 - —
concentrated, 50%, d m s., works, 100% basis ..lb. 80.00 - 90.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis ..lb. 80.00 - 90.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis ..lb. 80.00 - 90.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots ..lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld ..lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis ..lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..lb. 8.50 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg. ..lb. 9.00 - 10.50
1-lb. pkg. ..lb. 9.50 - 10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted ..lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works ..lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½%, bbls., works ..lb. .08½- —
cbys. ..lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works ..lb. .09 - —
cbys. ..lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls ..lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots ..lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots ..lb. 6.50 - 8.99
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs ..lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs ..lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs, oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted ..lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms ..lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls ..lb. .27 - .27½
Citral, bots., cns ..lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Citronellal, bots., dms ..lb. 2.70 - 3.05
Citronellol, bots., dms ..lb. 2.70 - 3.00
Civet, artificial, bots ..lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots ..oz. 3.50 - 7.00

Clay, ball, dom., crushed, bulk, Tennessee ..ton. 10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton. 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee, ton. 20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port ..long ton. 27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port ..long ton. 44.00 -46.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ..ton. 55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia ..ton. 11.00 - —
China, dom., ry-grd., air-float, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works ..ton. 35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..ton. 8.50 -11.50
99%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me ..gross ton. 20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ..net ton. 56.00 -60.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls., afloat ..lb. .82 - .83
Zanzibar, bls ..lb. .87 - .88
Clover tops, red, bgs ..lb. .70 - .75
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. ..lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis ..lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis ..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis ..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse ..gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse ..gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse ..gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse ..gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse ..gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls ..lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ..lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse ..lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls ..lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd. ..lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, monohydrate, 21% Co, bbls. ..lb. 1.28½- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz ..oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots ..oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs ..lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs ..lb. .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs ..lb. .71½- —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ..oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs ..oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh black root, bls ..lb. .22 - .25
Blue, root, bls ..lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots, cns ..oz. 74.50 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls ..lb. .42 - .52
Seed, bgs ..lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms ..lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms ..lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls ..lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls ..lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs ..lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs ..lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms ..lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works ..lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works ..lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots ..lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls ..lb. .613 - .633
Gluconate, cns., dms ..lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic ..lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works ..lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. ..lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld. ..lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib. dms ..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. 27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works ..lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works ..lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works. lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld ..100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms ..lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. ..lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area ..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..ton. 21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports .. ton. 155.00 Nom.
Pacific ports ..ton. 150.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
Czech, bgs ..lb. .10 - .10½
Moroccan, bgs ..lb. .09½- .10
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.31 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Cornsilk, bls ..lb. .12 - .14
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more ..lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more ..lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls ..lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ..ton. 85.00 - —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It is incorrect to identify Choline with certain other substances as a "donor of labile methyl groups." While these other agents may exert a lipotropic effect by supplying labile methyl groups for the formation of Choline, the lipotropic action of Choline is specific and is not essentially related to the lability of its methyl group. Recent studies indicate that folic acid and vitamin B12 play a role in the synthesis and utilization of Choline.
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Sulfamilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
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Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
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Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
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Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
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Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
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Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
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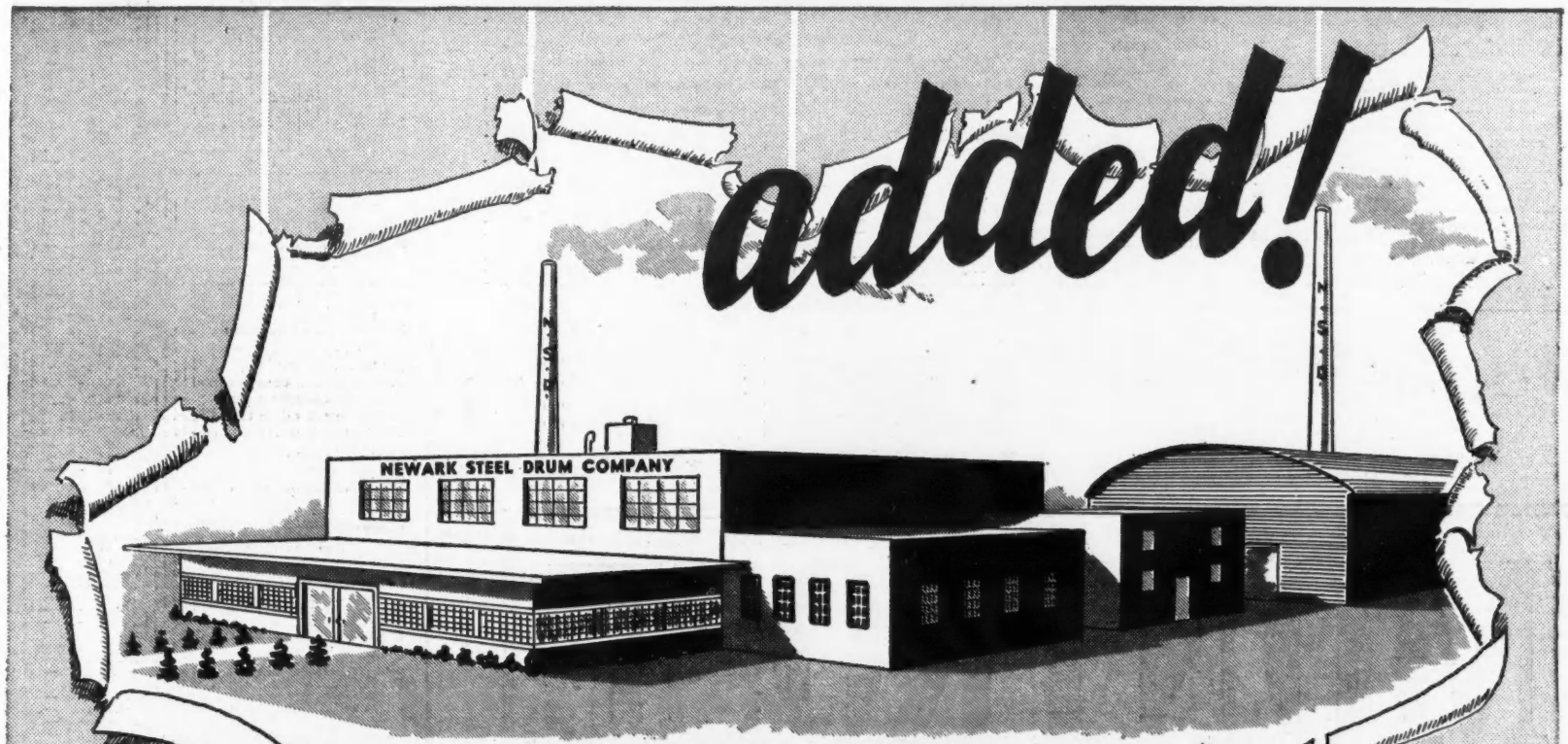

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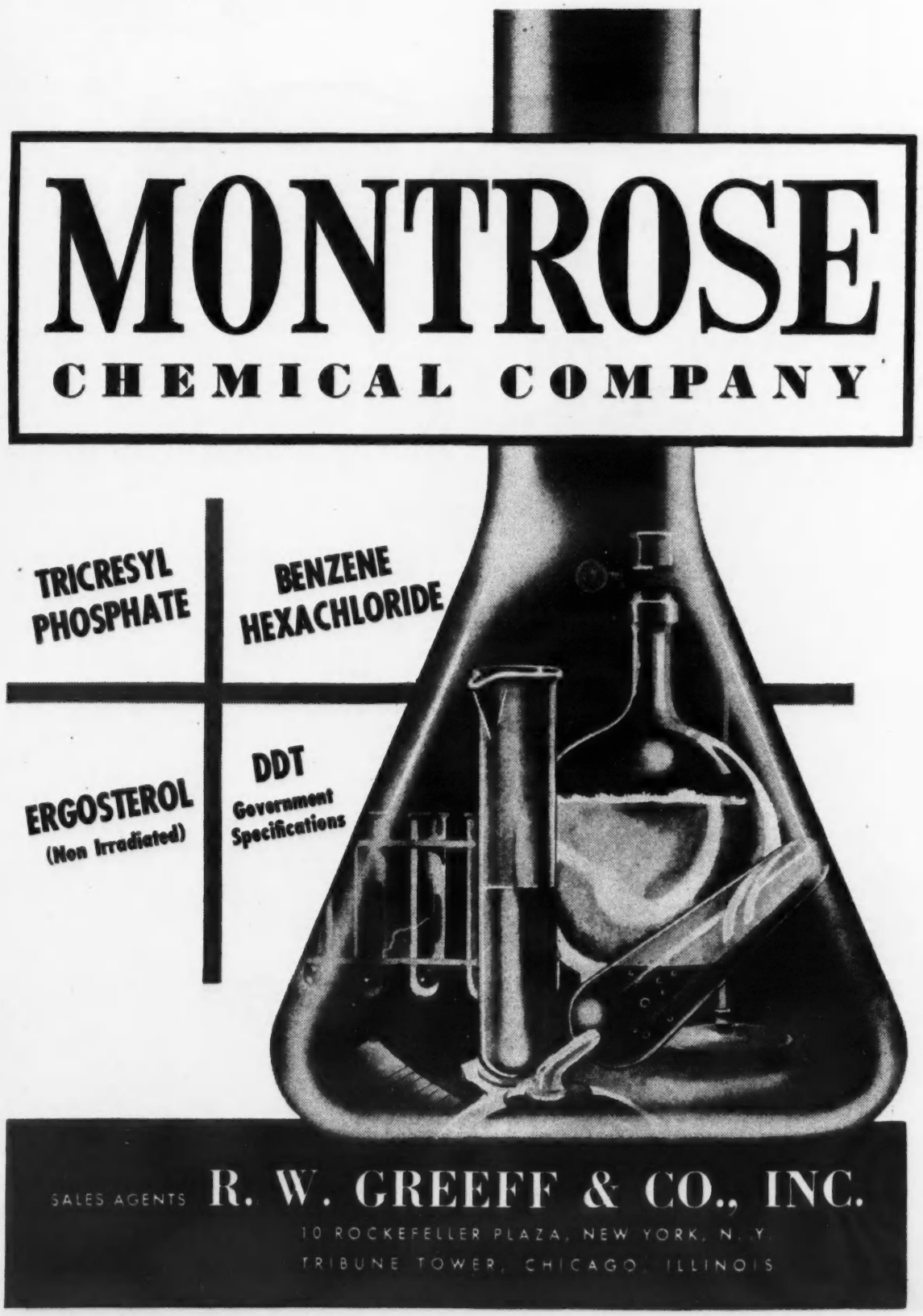
Coumarin—Dimethyl Phthalate

Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns.....lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans .....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, N.F., dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment..lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs..lb. .41 - .42
imported, kgs.....lb. .34½- .35
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted..gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works..gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys ...lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .25
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs.15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5%, rotenone, bgs., works..lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs.....lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18
Iranian, bgs. .....lb. .17½- .18
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract..ton.72.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works .....cyl.12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works....ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls .....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.....lb. .21 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls .....lb. .20 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls..lb. .32 - .35
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, bots .....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 8.96 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.11 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.85 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.95 - —
Dextrin, corn, white, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.54 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Dextrose, USP, dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots .....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots..100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works .....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California .....ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse .....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California .....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast..lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E..lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld.lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .39 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald .....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld.....lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .33¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33¾- .34¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD)
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .30½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots..kilo.135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -185.00
1 kilo lot.....kilo.150.00 -185.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.00 - 9.80
Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more...gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials...vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms..lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .42¾- .43¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .44¾
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40¾- .42
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss.....lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.80
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¼- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30¼- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28



Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 23-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanalin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanotamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - .18
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - .19
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47¾ - .48¾
l.c.l., works lb. .48¾ - .49¾
tanks, works lb. .45¾ - .47
Phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾ - .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42¾ - .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 - —
325 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Diorthotolyguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .48 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y. lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .51 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14½ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 - .47
mass., cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 4-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —

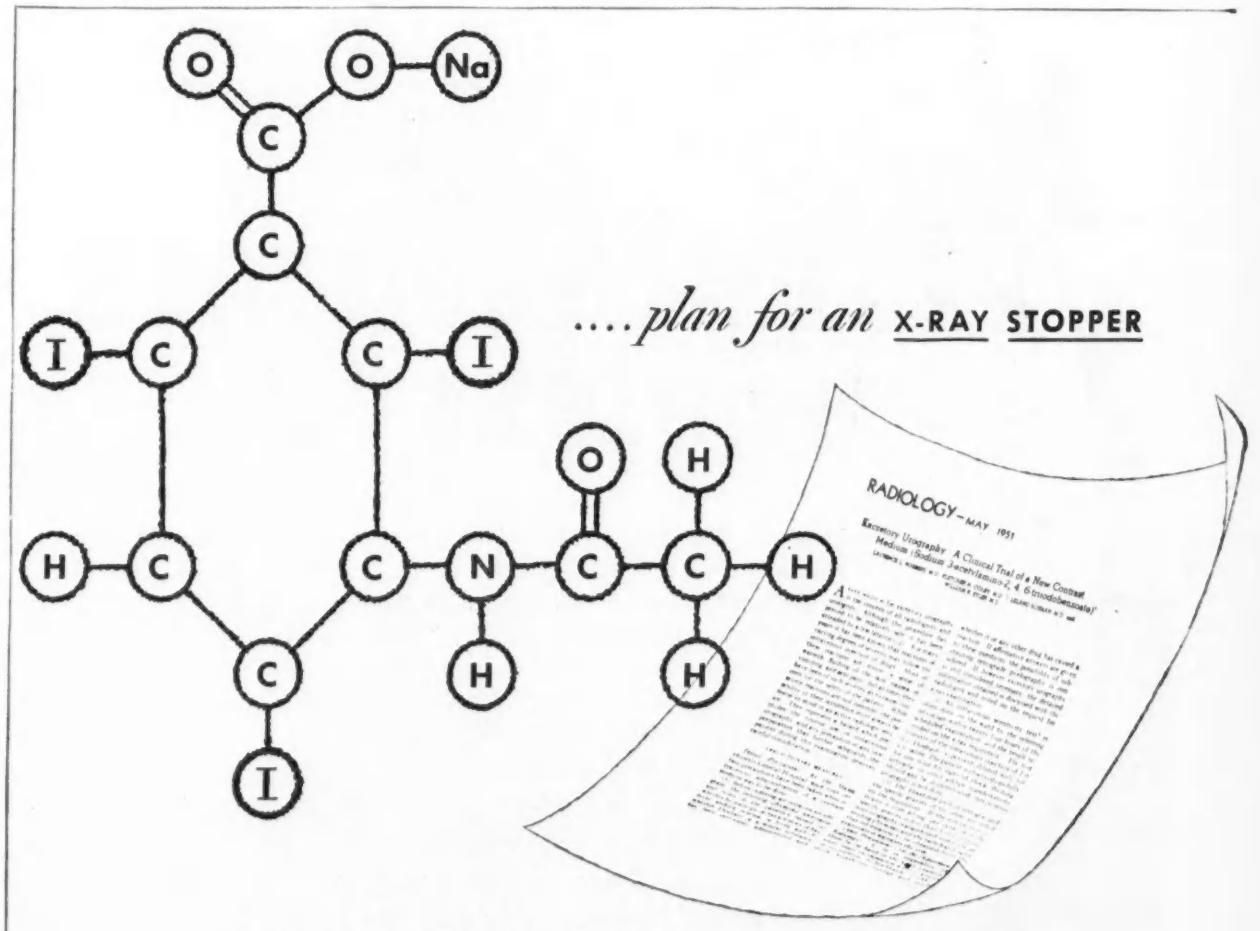
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.35 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms, sellers' works:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc. lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc. lb. .86 - —



....plan for an X-RAY STOPPER

In the Mallinckrodt laboratories, skilled teams engage in continuous research to create specific new compounds—compounds to do everyday jobs *better* or to satisfy long-felt needs for the solution of *difficult* problems. An example is Urokon Sodium, which is opaque to x-rays. Injected intravenously, it is excreted by the kidneys, giving the diagnostician a clear picture of the urinary system on an x-ray film. The high opacity, low toxicity and great solubility of Urokon® Sodium were combined in one product after years of experimenting with various molecular arrangements of iodine in combination with other elements.

A deep respect for creative chemistry is shared by everyone in the Mallinckrodt organization. It is reflected in finer manufacturing processes and careful workmanship in the manufacture and development of fine chemicals not only to meet the precision standards of the medical profession but in the development of intermediates for industry as well.

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• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Formaldehyde, NF, Inhibited

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Chrysodine, R, extra ... lb. .60 - —
- Y, extra ... lb. .64 - —
- Fuchsine, conc. ... lb. 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite, conc ... lb. 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine B ... lb. 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc ... lb. 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl, B ... lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra ... lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc ... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil, conc ... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls ... lb. .65 Nom.
- Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ... lb. 1.16 - 1.18
- Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid ... lb. No stocks.
- tanners, bbls ... lb. .06 - .06¼
- Elder flowers, bright, bls ... lb. .30 - .40
- Elecampane root, bls ... lb. .21 - .25
- Elm bark grinding, bls ... lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .40 - .45
- select, bundles ... lb. .50 - .55
- Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots., oz. 38.75 - 42.85
- Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs ... oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
- powd., tins, 100 ozs ... oz. .73 - —
- Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .39½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .37 - —
- Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams ... gram. .50 - .60
- Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
- USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
- smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
- Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst ... kilo 150.00 - —
- Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ... lb. 7.50 - 8.00
- Esterine, bots. ... oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots ... oz. 32.50 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots ... oz. 34.50 - 35.50
- Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .34½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .32½ - —
- Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald ... lb. .17½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .16½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .15 - —
- Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb cns ... lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb cns ... lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .1575 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1675 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .1375 - —
- Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .06¾ - .09¼
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½ - .10
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .05 - .07½
- Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
- Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals ... bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc, hospitals ... bot. 1.56 - —
- Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - .21¾
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¾ - .22¾
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13 - .20
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .22
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16 - .23
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13¼ - .20¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼ - .22¼
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16¼ - .23¼
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13½ - .20½
- NF, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .24 - .25
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .14¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15½ - .15¾
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13 - —
- 95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¾ - .16
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .15¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .16¼ - —
- tanks, frt. alld ... lb. .13½ - —
- Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .56½ - —
- Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd ... lb. .49 - —
- less than truckload, dlvd ... lb. .49½ - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .48 - —
- Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
- Benzoate, cns., dms ... lb. .74 - .79
- Bromide, tech., 98%, dms ... lb. .43 - .47
- Butyrate, bots ... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
- cns., dms., works ... lb. .80 - 1.02
- Carbamate (see Urethane).
- Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
- cyls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .20 - .22
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
- USP, bbls., cyls ... lb. .22 - .24
- Cinnamate, cns ... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
- Formate, dms ... lb. .60 - —
- Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works ... lb. 3.90 - 4.40
- Iodide, bots., works ... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
- cbys., works ... lb. 3.00 - —
- Lactate, dms., works ... lb. .44¼ - —
- Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works ... lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works ... lb. .50½ - —
- Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).
- Oenanthate, dms ... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
- Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
- Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
- Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO, dms., works, lb. .60½ - —
- Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
- Ethylanilin (see Monoethylanilin).
- Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. ... lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l ... lb. .15 - —
- tanks ... lb. .13 - —
- Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .34 - —
- tanks ... lb. .32 - —
- Ethylcellulose, bags, 5,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .65 - —
- smaller lots, works ... lb. .67 - .75
- Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies ... lb. .11¾ - .12¾
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies ... lb. .12¾ - .13¾
- tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies, lb. .10 - .11
- Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
- Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .26 - —
- l.c.l., frt. equald ... lb. .27 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E ... lb. .19 - —
- Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
- Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .49 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .50 - —
- tanks, dlvd ... lb. .47 - —
- Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .18¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .19¾ - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .17 - —
- Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
- Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23¾ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .22 - —
- Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .20¾ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .19 - —
- Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .19¾ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .20¼ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .18 - —
- Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .22½ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .21 - —
- Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., works ... lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
- Monostearate, dms ... lb. .35 - .42¼
- Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss ... lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
- tanks, same basis ... lb. .40 - —
- Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots ... oz. 11.85 - —
- Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin).
- Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs ... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots ... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
- Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ... lb. 2.35 - 3.10
- Eucalyptus leaves, bls ... lb. .10 - .11
- Eugenol, pure, USP, bots ... lb. 3.80 - 4.25
- Euphorbia, herb, bls ... lb. .12 - .14

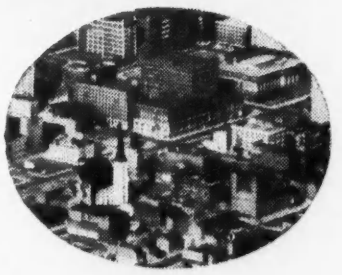
F

- Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ... ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 - 12.50
- Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ... ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 18.00 - 20.00
- Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs ... lb. .13 - .13½
- light, bgs ... lb. .12½ - .13
- French bgs ... lb. No stocks.
- Indian, bgs ... lb. .22 - .22½
- Syrian, bgs ... lb. .20 - .21
- Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ... lb. .11 - .11½
- Moroccan, bgs ... lb. .05¾ - .06
- Tunisian, bgs ... lb. .06½ - .07
- Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).
- Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
- Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
- Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
- Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).
- Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms ... lb. .83 - .93
- Film scrap, colored, cs., works ... lb. .15 - —
- water-white, cs., works ... lb. .20 - —
- Fir balsam, Canada, cns ... gal. 40.00 - 42.00
- Oregon, bbls ... gal. 2.35 - 3.25
- Fishberries, bgs ... lb. .17 - .21
- Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
- Fishmeal ground 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ... ton. 135.60 - —
- Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto area ... ton. 130.00 - —
- Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ... ton. 60.00 - —
- ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 47.00 Nom.
- 85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine ... ton. 41.50 Nom.
- metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 Nom.
- washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 Nom.
- 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ... ton. 39.00 - —
- 65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 40.00 Nom.
- 70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ... ton. 41.60 Nom.
- imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ... ton. 37.00 Nom.
- Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works ... lb. .0625 - .0675
- l.c.l., E. works ... lb. .0675 - .0725
- tanks, E. works ... lb. .0420 - .045

PETROCHEMICALS
by PIPELINE
From the Gulf area to the Ohio... for the first time a cross-country natural gas pipeline delivers chemical raw materials from their source to the heart of industrial America.
On stream at Doe Run, Kentucky, 40 miles south of Louisville, a new Mathieson plant now produces basic petrochemicals. A 2000-acre site there affords the opportunity for the development of a new organic chemical center utilizing these ethylene derivatives:
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Dichloride
Dichloroethyl Ether
Currently, certain of these petrochemicals are in short supply. However, if your production is dependent upon a reliable source of organics it may be to your advantage to get in touch with Mathieson now. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore 3, Maryland.
SERVING INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
Mathieson
CHEMICALS

If your plant is in the St. Louis area, you're close to Canco's St. Louis plant.

This plant, along with the others at locations listed below, produces a full line of containers for paint manufacturers, from putty cans, turp cans, etc., to paint cans of all sizes and descriptions.



Not only can Canco supply you with the finest full line of cans available anywhere—but wherever you are, there's a Canco plant which offers prompt delivery.

Also available to Canco customers are extensive research facilities. Canco General Research Laboratories and Division Laboratories are staffed and equipped to help you iron out knotty problems.

Why not do business the Canco way?

***Here are the cities** in which there are Canco plants manufacturing a full line of paint cans. Which one is nearest you? Why not ask a Canco salesman for the full story?*

Jersey City	Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia	San Francisco
Chicago	Los Angeles
St. Louis	Hamilton, Canada
New Orleans	Montreal, Canada
Vancouver, Canada	

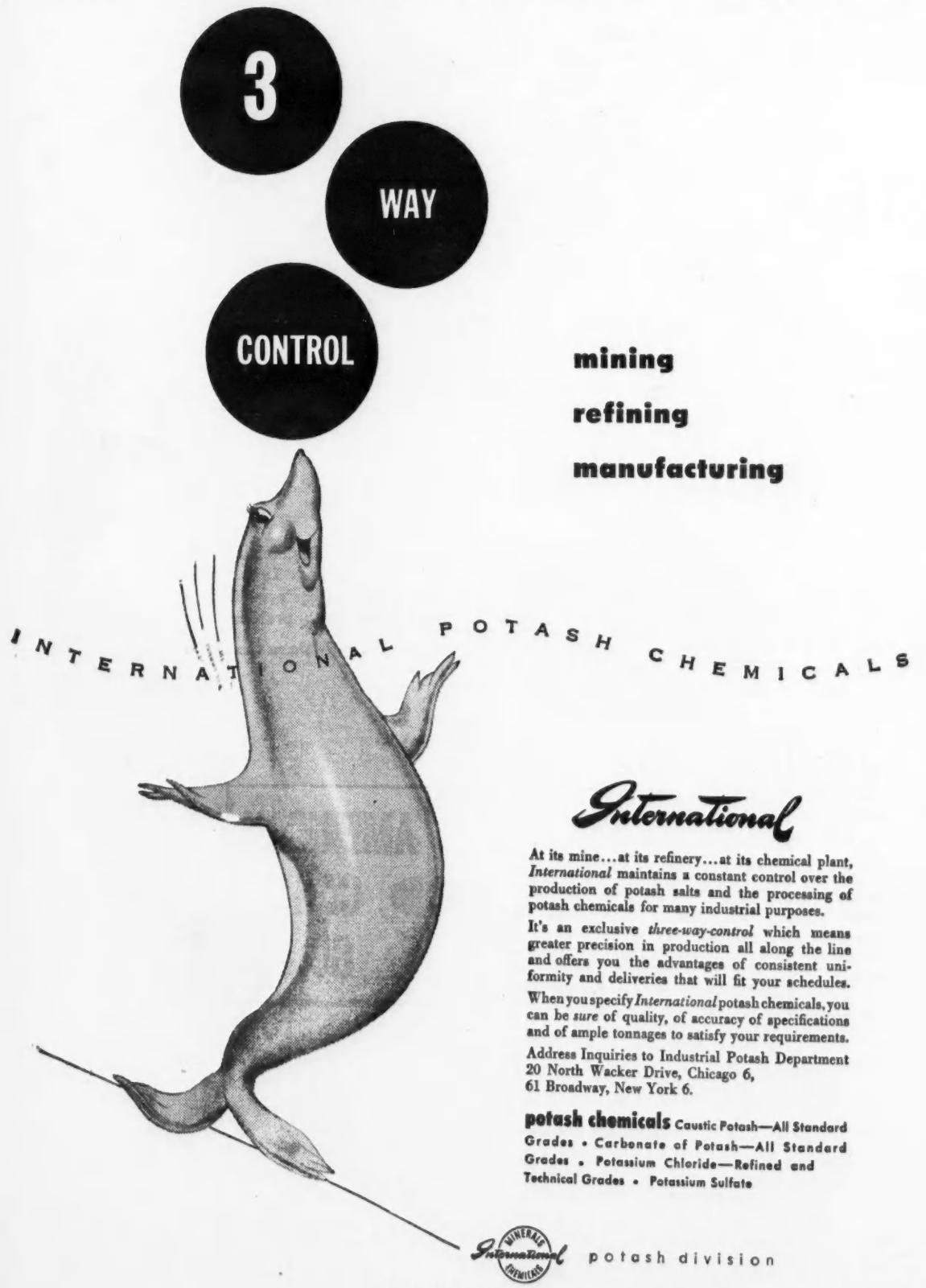
AMERICAN CAN CO.
CANCO
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
HAMILTON, CANADA

Formaldehyde, Methanol Free—Gum, Ghatti

Formldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l. ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 2.50
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 2.20
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African roots, bots. lb. 6.25 - 7.75
root, African, bls lb. .25 - .26
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .63
No. 2, bgs lb. .58 - .59
No. 3, bgs lb. .54 - .55
February steamer lb. .46 - .47
Rhatton, bgs., spot lb. .56 - .57
February steamer lb. .47 - .48
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Jan.-Mar. shipment lb. .21 - .22
Ginseng root, cs lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate), cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium-type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .34
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .35
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .40
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .41
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42
395-427, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .43
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .44½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .46
495-529, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .47
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l., bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - .44¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- .44¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- .43¾
Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .46⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .46⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45⅝- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .44¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44⅛- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .43⅜- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz.21.00 -21.50
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.60 - 4.00
powd., bxs lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd lb. .04½- —
house lb. .04¾- —
white, choice lb. .06¼- —
yellow lb. .05 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd, Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .18¼
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, gns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33



International

At its mine...at its refinery...at its chemical plant, *International* maintains a constant control over the production of potash salts and the processing of potash chemicals for many industrial purposes.

It's an exclusive *three-way-control* which means greater precision in production all along the line and offers you the advantages of consistent uniformity and deliveries that will fit your schedules.

When you specify *International* potash chemicals, you can be *sure* of quality, of accuracy of specifications and of ample tonnages to satisfy your requirements.

Address Inquiries to Industrial Potash Department
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6,
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potash chemicals Caustic Potash—All Standard Grades • Carbonate of Potash—All Standard Grades • Potassium Chloride—Refined and Technical Grades • Potassium Sulfate

International Minerals Chemicals potash division

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Gum, guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls. lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls. lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls. lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs. lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan. ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald. ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore. ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y. ton. 14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse. ton. 53.00 - 56.00
small quantities. lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs. lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs. lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .32 - .35
Henna leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks. gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works. lb. 30.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis. lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks. gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tanks, works. lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld. lb. 17.00 - —
works. lb. 15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 18.00 - —
works. lb. 16.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilos, works. kilo. 90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls. lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots. oz. 31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots. oz. 29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots. bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works. lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works. lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis. lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .215 - .24
tanks. lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms. lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., frt. equald. lb. .78 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 7.20 - 8.40
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz. 15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. oz. 16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 12.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs. lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs. lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests. lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls. lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots. lb. 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd. lb. 5.60 - —
tins, dlvd. lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars. lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms., lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans. lb. 8.00 -11.50
Beta, cans. lb. 7.05 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns. lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP, IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dlns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works. lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be, 100% basis, tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Iron hypophosphate, NF, dms. lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs. lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .54 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs. lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .37 - —
ton lots. lb. .38 - —
less ton lots. lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran., dms. lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, dms. lb. .25½- .34
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .37
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½- .34
Isoborneol, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb. .70 - .97
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns. lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works. lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.80 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works. lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works. lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15 - .15⅛
tanks, same basis. lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works. lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls. lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns. lb. .75 - .80
Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms. lb. .15 - .15⅛
Kava Kava root, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —

. . . for lacquers—cold or hot

MIBK's outstanding properties have established it as a prime ingredient of cold-spray lacquers . . . its superior solvency for both nitrocellulose and vinyl resins . . . its high diluent tolerance . . . its favorable effect on resistance to blushing and cold check.

These same properties ensure MIBK's importance in the new field of hot-spray lacquers.

Samples of MIBK are available . . . will be sent on receipt of your letterhead request. Test MIBK in your own formulations.

*METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE
Specifications

Purity (wt.%). . . . . 99 min.
Specific Gravity 20°/20° C. . . . . 0.800 to 0.804
Color, Platinum Cobalt (Hazen) standard. 15 max.
Acidity (as acetic acid). . . . . 0.01% W. max.
Distillation Range—none below. . . . . 114.0° C
none above. . . . . 117.0° C
Water. . . . . Miscible without turbidity with 19 volumes of 60° Bé gasoline at 20° C

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Kola Nuts—Magnesium Carbonate

Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35 - .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
hydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago lb. .14 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .24 - —
gran., bbls lb. .25 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l. lb. .44 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2019- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .35 - —
Metal, pfgs. prime, N. Y. lb. .19 - —
St. Louis lb. .1880- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37½- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24½- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2155- .2157
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2255- .2257
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2182- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2282- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .2207- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2307- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .48½- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .29¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2010- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2110- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1715- .2271
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1815- .2371
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .1919- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2019- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime - ammonia - nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.25 - 6.45
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.68.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.66.00 Nom.
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .2065- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2165- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
West Indian, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.06
broken, cs lb. .80 - .85
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

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AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York

In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ..ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works, ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. ..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. ..lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots ..lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls ..lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15% dms., works ..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. ..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots ..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots ..lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots ..lb. .48 - .50

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate grades, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls ..lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls ..lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls ..lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls ..lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls ..lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs ..lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works ..lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works ..lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. ..lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd, East ..lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld ..lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms ..lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E. ..ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ..ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ..ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..ton.80.00 Nom.
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..ton.50.00 -52.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs ..lb .80 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ..lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works ..lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls ..lb. .28 - .29
Chilean, bls ..lb. .23 - .24
French, bls ..lb. .30 - .31
Peruvian, bls ..lb. .22 - .23
Matico leaves, bls ..lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 —
500 lbs. or more, works ..lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works ..lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs., lb. 8.25 - —
Chinese, cs ..lb. 9.35 - —
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns ..lb. 7.50 - 7.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red (see Red precipitate).
tech (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms ..lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .11½- 12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works ..lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .74½- —
Metanilic acid, dms., frt. alld ..lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis ..lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. and. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss., 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .44 - .46
l.c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .49 - .50
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .32 - .34
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..gal. .49½- .51½
l.c.l., ex whse ..gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld ..gal. .35½- .37½

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld ..lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 ..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .17¾- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54½- —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or extra, cns ..lb. 2.65 - 4.40
extra, cns ..lb. 2.80 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms ..lb. .53 - .58
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ..lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works ..lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works ..lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd ..lb. .39 .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..lb. 1.43 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .33 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .68 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .07 - —
Methyl iodide, bots., works ..lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works ..lb. 3.00 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..lb. .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots ..lb. 2.10 2.20
fib. dms ..lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms ..lb. 5.40 —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 —
cns., 50 lbs ..lb 55 —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. ..gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 —
tanks, works ..lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. .85 .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 —
2,000 lbs and more, same basis lb. .68 —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Methylene chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E. ..lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E ..lb. .12½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .11 .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots ..lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone A, cns ..lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns ..lb 7.50 9.55
Prime, cns ..lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14¾ —
l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd ..lb. .13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans ..lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylieneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd l.c. 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½ —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., E lb. .06½ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld., F lb .08 —

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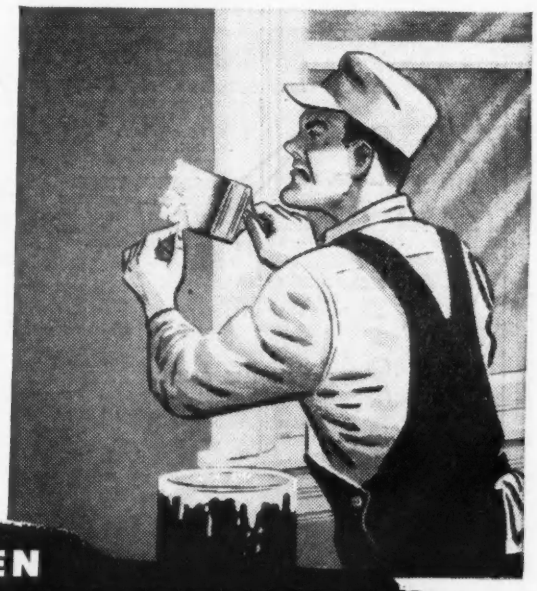

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Many a paint job has been marred by flakes of skin formed in the paint can, or in the dipping tank. Protect your customers against this costly trouble by formulating your paint with Heyden anti-skinning agents—Lignocol® or Guaiacol Liquid, Technical. Only small quantities of these reliable anti-oxidants are needed to retard skinning, control wrinkling and improve shelf life and weathering of fast-drying finishes.

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Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Mica, Wet-Ground, Rubber—Oil, Cajeput

rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 —

Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss R. ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c. higher

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .16 - .17
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .16¼ - .17¾
whole, roller, buls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .38½ - .43½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .25¼ - —
Edible milk sugar in 6lb., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, 6lb. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼ - —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, industrial, tanks, New York gal. .33½ - —
New Orleans gal. .28½ - —
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10½ - .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.s., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼ - —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .57
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - .58
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - .56
Monoethylorthotoluidin, dms. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 - 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 - 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - 10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.25 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs. cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - .13
English, yellow, bgs lb. .14½ - .15
German, yellow bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼ - —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08½ - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11 - —
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 52.00 - 56.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 76.00 - 77.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld. lb. .0625 - .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765 - .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790 - .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675 - .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - —
tanks same nasis lb. .10¾ - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½ - —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾ - —
1-lb pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude 78°, large lots, lb. .10 - .11¼

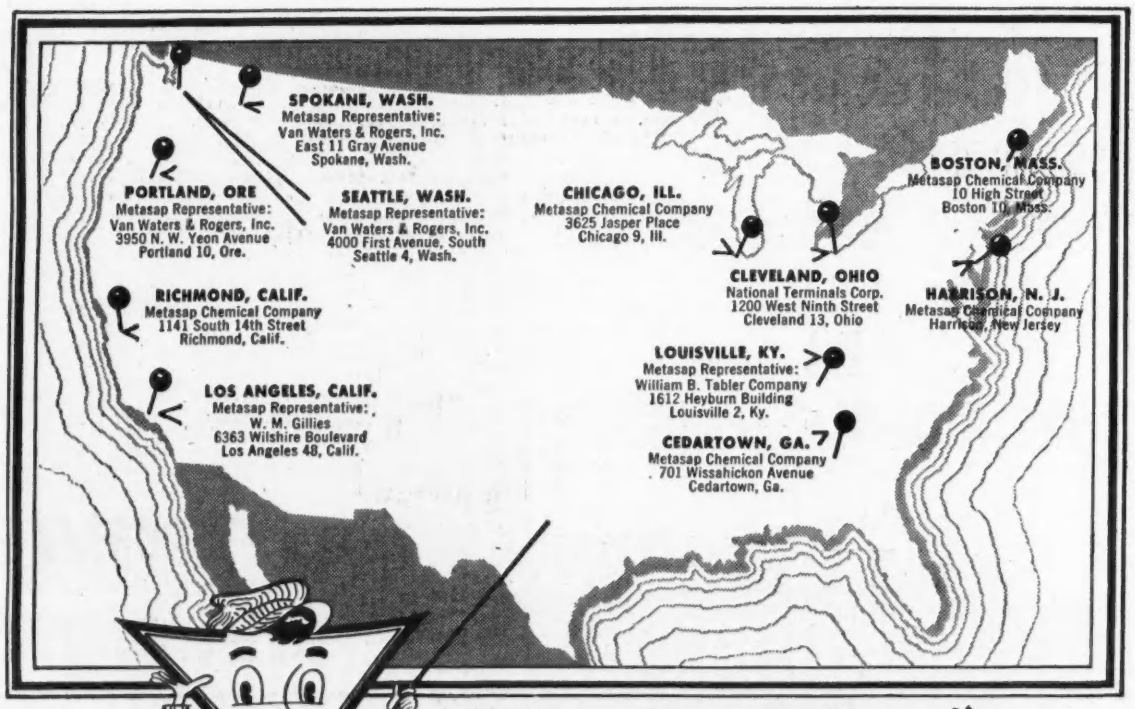
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468 —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128 —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769 —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729 —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869 —
6. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743 —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696 —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696 —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655 —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424 —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913 —

Neocinchophen USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheiin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns oz. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼ - —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½ - .59¼
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½ - —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼ - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 - 12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 - 11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½ - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½ - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-solubie, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroetnane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 4.90 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼ - —
2, dms. dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .47 - .48
splits, bgs lb. .46 - .47
West Indian, bgs lb. .38 - .38½
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½ - —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 - 150.00
seed, bots lb. 100.00 - 130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.20
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .14 Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.25 - 6.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 15.50 - 16.50
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.15 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 2.10 - 2.70
tech., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.35



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PAINT—Paint makers are solving pigment suspension problems with Metasap Stearates; producing primers and sanding sealers that have excellent filling qualities.

LACQUER AND VARNISH—Lacquer and varnish makers are using Metasap Metallic soaps to assure efficient flatting, and to obtain marproof finishes.

PLASTICS—Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication —which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.

RUBBER—Processors are using Metasap Zinc and Magnesium Stearates to lubricate molds and prevent uncured stock from sticking.

LUBRICANTS—Grease makers are using Metasap Stearates because these outstanding soaps afford a wide range of quality bases that help producers to meet any grease specifications.

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Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Oil, calamus, cns.....lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.....lb. .26 - .42
white, dms.....lb. .26 - .45
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 9.75 -11.15
rectified, cns.....lb.12.25 -13.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.45.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 4.95 - 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.....lb. .3675- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3725- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3960- —
l.c.l.....lb. .4010- —
tanks.....lb. .3825- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .3860- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3910- —
tanks.....lb. .3735- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .4550- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .3300 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l.....lb. .3475- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3525- —
tanks.....lb. .3375- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.....lb. .3625- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3675- —
tanks.....lb. .3523- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .3450- —
l.c.l.....lb. .3500- —
tanks.....lb. .3350- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .65
Celeryseed, bots.....lb 16.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.....lb.180.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms.....lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots.....lb.50.20 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.75
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.90
Java type, cns.....lb. .70 - 1.50
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports.....lb. .11¼- —
Pac. coast.....lb. .10 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .14 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.85 - 1.90
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.24.00 -28.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .13⅛- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.....lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.....lb. .01¼- —
refined, dms.....lb. .19¾- .20
tanks.....lb. .16 - —
Costus, bots.....oz.17.50 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East.....lb. .12¼- —
Texas.....lb. .12 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.....lb. .02½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.....lb. .01¼- —
salad, dms.....lb. .20½- .21
tanks.....lb. .15¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.10 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D)
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.60
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.45
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Fish, refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1680- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1880- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1530- —
tanks.....lb. .1370- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .11½- .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .11½- .12
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
500,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1000.
Fusel (see F).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 6.50 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.16.00 -25.25
Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.00 -24.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.19.00 -21.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .10 - .11
extra, winter, strained, dms.....lb. .12½- .13½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .13 - .14
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood tech, cns.....lb. 65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.45
38-40%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 6.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.95
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.....lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 5.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 3.05
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 8.75
terpeneless, bots.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.....lb. .1950- —
l.c.l.....lb. .2000- .2050
tankcars.....lb. .1850- .1870
tankwagon.....lb. .1880- .1900
Boiled linseed oil, .004c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.35 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.....lb. .08½ Nom.
Mineral white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.....lb. .23½- .24
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70

Oil, neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French, bots.....lb.175.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 4.35 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.90 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .72 - 1.10
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .28 - .28½
tankcars.....lb. .26½- .27
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
edible, dms., duty paid.....gal. 2.25 - 2.35
foots, dms.....lb. .16 - .16½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms.....lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 2.25
Messina, cns.....lb 4.00 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery.....gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 7.75 -17.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.....lb. .15½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .21½- .22
tanks.....lb. .18¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 4.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.85
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.35 - 8.30

Oil, persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla crude dms.....lb No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 5.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .75½- —
l.c.l.....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse.....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .127 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies Siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .22 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - .18¼
crude, divd., East, tanks.....lb. .13½- —
ref., salad, divd., East, tanks lb. .18 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.42.25 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Safflower, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .17½- —
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.20.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.10.50 -13.75
Spanish, cns.....lb. .90 - 2.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 9.75 -12.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.....lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .65 - .85
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00

Oil, savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - .38
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills.....lb. .10¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N.Y.lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1425- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1475- .1525
tanks.....lb. .1325- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1350- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1400- .1475
tanks.....lb. .1250- —
salad, dms.....lb. .1600- .1650
tanks.....lb. .1314- —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1610- .1660
tankcars.....lb. .1500- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1510- .1560
tankcars.....lb. .1400- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 3.15
Sweet birch USP, Northern, cns.....lb 4.95 6.00
Southern, cns.....lb 2.00 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works.....lb. .06½- .07¼
l.c.l. works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Tansy, dms.....lb 8.60 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0545- —
whse.....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works.....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms, ex tra works, South gal. .67 - —
whse N.Y.C.....gal. 77 - —
Tar acid (see T).

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

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CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Shingle Stain—Passion Flower Herb

Oil, shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms..... lb. 1.95 - 3.75
white cns..... lb. 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills..... lb. .41 - —
imported, dms., c.l..... lb. .43½- —
l.c.l..... lb. .44 - —
tanks..... lb. .42 - —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine NF cns. dms..... lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns..... lb. 22.50 -30.00
Haitian, cns..... lb 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns..... lb. 00 -
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms c.l., N Y gal. .54½ - .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis. dms. same basis gal. .55½ - .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 61½- .63½
NF, 60-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½ - .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 72½ 76
l.c.l., same basis gal. 78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 75½- 78
l.c.l., same basis gal. 81½ 83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80 .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. 86 - .88

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns..... lb. 7.50 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.... lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots..... lb. 25.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots..... lb No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls..... lb. .12½- .13
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines.... ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l. works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .65 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C. & O. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Fenn. and N. C. & St. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .32 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c Miss., N. C., S. C., Fenn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c El Paso Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2490- .2492
Molybdated, bbls lb. .45 —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls..... lb. .65 - —

Orange flowers, bls..... lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..... lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls..... lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs..... lb. .14 - .18½
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .18½- .19
Portuguese, bgs..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls..... lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls..... lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls. bxs..... lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminohiphenyl dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin nbls..... lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l..... lb. .65 - —
l.c.l..... lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorabenzaldehyde, d m s. works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, d m s., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms. c.l., frt equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .19 - —
24-29° C. non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis..... lb. .10¼- .11¾

Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms..... lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt alld..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .39 - .44
Orthotoluidin dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .29 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin USP., bots lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain powd. NF, African, cs lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, cs..... lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs..... lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs..... lb. .23 - .26
Moroccan, bgs..... lb. .24 - .25
Spanish, bgs., new crop..... lb. .28 - .29
Para-anisidin dms. works..... lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .98 - 1.10
Parachloroanilin dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol dms. c.l. frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98% dms. dlvd lb. .50 —
Methylether cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 125 AMP. solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM loose c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000 lbs..... lb. .198 - —
1,000 lbs..... lb. .198 - —
smaller lots..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, works..... lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .29
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .42 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs..... lb. .46 - .48
powder, bxs..... lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, en 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls..... lb. .25 - .26

The Right Oils... for your paints

Be sure of this...

When you get your linseed oils from National Lead, they're right. Right for your paints!

Right as to type. For whether you need straight raw linseed oil... or good old-fashioned boiled oil ... or one of the modified oils, whether oxidized, bleached, acid or alkali refined, heat bodied, polymerized, chemically or mechanically treated ... National Lead has just what you need.

You also find National Lead oils right as to specified properties... color, viscosity, drying rate, acid number. For National Lead has *both* the know-how (over 125 years of oil-making experience) and the equipment (modern crushing, extracting, and refining facilities) to "call its shots" precisely.

The chart below shows some of the many linseed oils made by National Lead. And remember we also produce oils to your own specifications.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: *New York 6; Atlanta; Buffalo 3; Chicago 8; Cincinnati 3; Cleveland 13; Dallas 2; Philadelphia 25; Pittsburgh 12; St. Louis 1; San Francisco 10; Boston 6 (National Lead Company of Mass.).*

National Lead Company ...one of the oldest names in OIL *

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NAME AND NUMBER	Viscosity (G-H)	Acid Number	Sapon. Number	Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Color (Gardner)	PROCESS	REMARKS	USES
1 Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Aged and filtered		
2 Pale Boiled	B	4-6	189-195	.937-.941	10-11	Driers added in special processes	Light color	Thinning pastes
4 Kettle Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.938-.942	14-15		Fast drying, durable	Thinning pastes, exterior paints, shingle stains and turpentine paints
5 Kettle Double Boiled	B	5-7	189-195	.939-.944	17-18		Similar to #4—more driers	
11 Aged Raw	D	3-7	195-200	.940-.952	8-10	Oxidized	Low viscosity	Printing inks, patent leather, linoleum and oil cloth
12 A. T. Bodied Raw	O	4-6	208-215	.960-.965	8-9		Medium viscosity	
13 Heavy Bodied Raw	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10		High viscosity	Flat paints
14 Heavy Bodied Boiled	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	8-10	Oxidized with driers added	Similar to #13	
16 Bleached Bodied Boiled	Z2	4-8	215-230	.995-.999	6-8		Light color	Flat white paints
17 Miscible Blown	Z2	4-6	215-230	.995-.999	7-8	Specially processed	Good thinner miscibility	High volatile content paints
21 Stainless Raw	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	Low staining	Grinding white pastes
23 Grinders'	A	9-12	189-195	.931-.935	7-8	Acid refined	High acid number	Grinding high lead content pastes
25 Refined	A	4-6	189-195	.931-.935	5-7		Medium acid number	Exterior house paints
27 Zinc	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Chemically treated	Low acid number	High zinc content paints
30 Non-Break C. T.	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Chemically treated	No break at varnish cooking temperatures	Low cost varnishes
31 Non-Break S. H.	A	2-5	189-195	.931-.935	11-12	Mechanically treated		
33 Diamond V	A	5-9	189-195	.931-.935	9-11	Acid refined	High acid number varnish oil	High drier content varnishes
35 General Purpose	A	2-4	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Bleached	Light colored varnish oil	Varnishes and paints
37 A. A. Varnish	A	2-3	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Chemically treated	Medium acid number varnish oil	Light colored varnishes
41 E. W. Varnish	A	1-3	189-195	.931-.935	4-5		Low acid number varnish oil	
43 Perfection	A	0.1-0.6	189-195	.931-.935	4-5	Alkali refined	Very pale and neutral	Highest grade varnishes
45 Bodifast	A	0.1-1.0	189-195	.931-.935	5-6	Alkali refined and specially treated	Fast bodying	For fast bottling operations
47 Superfast	B	2.0-3.0	195-205	.941-.945	6-7		Extremely fast bodying	For extra fast bottling operations
51 Pale Heat Bodied A+	A+	1.5-3	189-195	.931-.935	4	Heat bodied	Pale color, uniform viscosity; may be blended to obtain other viscosities.	Paints, enamels and varnishes
53 Pale Heat Bodied Q	Q	3-6	189-195	.952-.957	5-6			
55 Pale Heat Bodied Z2	Z2	9-11	189-195	.965-.970	6-7			
57 Pale Heat Bodied Z5	Z5	10-12	189-195	.967-.972	6-8			

Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills,	ton.	95.00	-96.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls.	lb.	2.05	- 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units.	vl.	.10	- —
200,000 units	vl.	.12¾	- —
500,000 units	vl.	.22½	- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.38	- —
Potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¾	- —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02½	- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¾	- .03
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10½	- —
200,000 units	vl.	.13¼	- —
500,000 units	vl.	.23¾	- —
1,000,000 units	vl.	.40	- —
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	- —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.02¾	- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.21¼	- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	- .36
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial tanks, group 3,	gal.	.12	- .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs	lb.	1.45	- —
February shipment, bgs	lb.	1.38	- —
March shipment, bgs	lb.	1.33	- —
April shipment, bgs	lb.	1.30	- —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.30	- .31
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.33	- .36
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.40	- —
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.30	- .31
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	.53	- .54
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26	- .27
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.24	- .25
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	- .47
White, bgs	lb.	2.20	- —
afloat, nearby	lb.	2.15	- —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	- .52
imported, bls	lb	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	- 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.10	- —
dlvd. E	lb.	.12½	- —
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.90	- 2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05⅜	- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅛	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04⅛	- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅝	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07⅜	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	- —
Petrolatum, USP, white, cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06¾	- .07¼
lilly, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½	- —
tanks, ref'y	lb.	.06	- —
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅝	- —
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¾	- .08
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05⅜	- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07¼	- —
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜	- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl	1.28	- 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	- —
Upper field	bbl	4.25	- —
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.58	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.33	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.95	- 2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.80	- —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl	2.31	- —
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	- —
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	- —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	- —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0825	- .115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08¼	- —
No. 3	gal.	.08125	- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b., Los Angeles	lb.	.167	- .207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.18	- —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks, refinery.	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.,	gal.	.16	- —
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	- —
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.155	- —
Boston	gal.	.165	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.185	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.165	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.155	- .160
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	- —
Providence	gal.	.165	- —
Rochester	gal.	.20	- —
Syracuse	gal.	.21	- —
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.195	- —
Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	- —
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.134	- .1425
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	- —
25-26° C. m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	- —
49° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	- —
26-27° C. m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
32° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	- —
27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	- .31½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.147	- —
Portland, Ore	gal	158	—
San Francisco	gal	152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal	158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
Petroleum naphtha, V.M.&P., tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	- —
Newark	gal.	.185	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	- .170
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.153	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	- —
tanks	gal.	.1225	- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	- .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	- —
tankwagon, Boston	gal	.18	- —
Newark	gal.	.17	- —
New York	gal.	.17	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	- —
Syracuse	gal	21	- —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.2065	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.1890	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1615	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.14	- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70

Peanut Meal—Phenylalanine

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 6-10%), dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- .18¾
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	- .20½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	- .21½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	- .18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19¼	19½
tar, distilled dms c.l. same basis	lb.	.19	- .21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	- .21¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	- .19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.52	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.54	- —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Isocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide 125-lb dms., works, lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller dms. works	lb	1.30	1.60
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50

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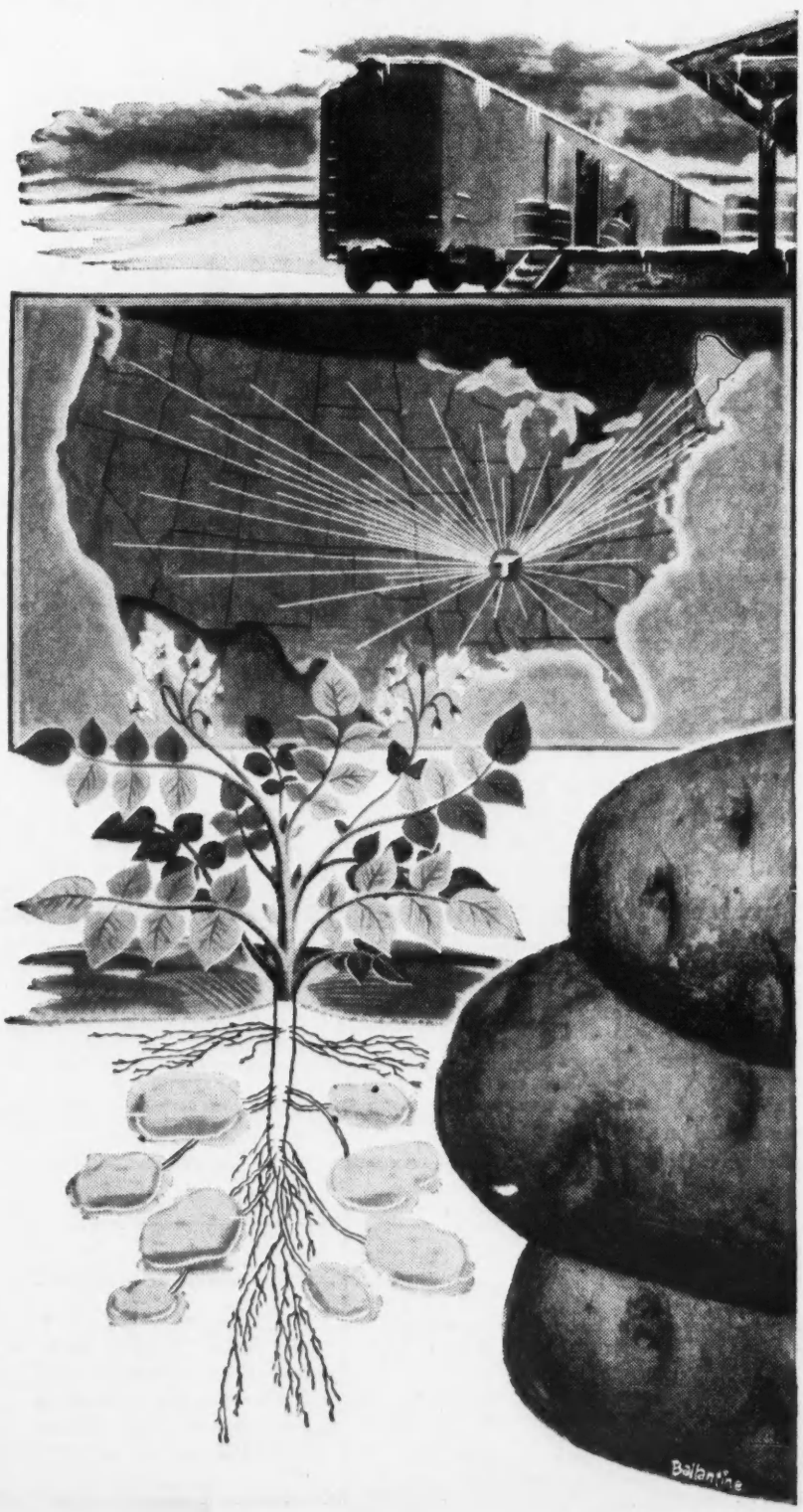
If you have a solvents problem or want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents—write or call our office nearest you. Our technicians will be glad to assist you.

Phenylcarbethoxy Pyrazolone—Potassium Sulphocyanide

Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., dlvd. E..lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .36 - .41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms..lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots..lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works..lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib, dms., works..lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib, dms..lb.16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms., works..lb.10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works..lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l. mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, finely grd., 68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long-ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5, c.l., mines, long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works..lb. .42 - —
dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns..lb. .30 - .37
dms, c.l..lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works..100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works..lb. .28 - .29
dms, export..lb. 33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works..100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis..lb. .22 - —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls, works..lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs..lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs..lb. .28½- .30
Mexican, bgs..lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar, retort, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .0545- —
whse..lb. .0655- —
tanks, works..lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald..lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis..lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine)
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 140°-150°F m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.36.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works..ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works..lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms..lb. .06¼- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works..lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllium resin, NF, dms..lb.13.70 -14.70
Pokeroot, bls..lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .48 - .50
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .35½- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .37½- .38
standard, bgs..lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs..lb. .60 - .65
Seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .14½- .15
Czech, bgs..lb. .16 Nom.
Dutch, bgs..lb. .16 - .16½
Polish, bgs., afloat..lb. .16 - .16½
Turkish, bgs..lb. .14½ Nom.
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms..lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms..lb. .25 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd., dms..lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs, c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾- .15¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse..ton.190.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.253.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots..lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst. gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
export, dms. 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms..lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms..lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs..lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms..lb. 40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .55 - —
Fluoborate, fib, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms..lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton. .42 - —
Trona, Cal..unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms..lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .14½- .15½
Permanagate, tech., dms., works, lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms., works..lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs..lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities..lb. .23 - —
kegs..lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works..100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .740 - .796
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms..lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms..lb. 18½ - —
powder, dms..lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).

THERE'S A TOUCH OF **TENNESSEE** IN **MAINE POTATOES**



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SOLD – Amyl Alcohol, normal, Sharples
Aroclor #1270, Monsanto
Borax, calcined, Pacific Coast
Caffeine, anhydrous
Caffeine-Sodium Benzoate, Mallink't
Calcium Titanate
SOLD – Camphor, powder, DuPont
Cellosolve
Cellulose Acetate in Diacetone
Cetyl Alcohol, DuPont
Chiniofon
Cobalt Acetate, Harshaw
Copper Oxide, black
DDT 50%, Geigy
Ethyl Lactate
Formic Acid 85%
Glycerine, H.G.
Halowax #1659 black
Isobutyl Methacrylate Polymer
Lead Stearate
Magnesium Oxide, lt. Mallink't & Baker
Manganese Acetate, Harshaw

Cadmolith Orange
Cadmium Sulphide Orange
Carbon Black, with accelerator
Barium Lithol Red, Federal
Chrome Green, extra lt., Imperial
Fast Blue 48 G 05, Ansbacher
Green Lake PBG 578 D, DuPont
Maroon Blend, Harmon

Aloin Compound Pills
Ammoniated Mercury Oint., tubes
Aromatic Ammonia, ampules
Bandages, compressed, 1" x 6 yds.
Boric Acid Oint., tubes
Brilliant Green Stain, btls.
Camphor in Oil, ampules
Folix B Tablets

Mercapeo Aero AC-165, Amer. Cyanamid
Methyl Carbitol
Methyl Cellosolve
Methyl Isobutyl Carbinol
Methyl Salicylate
Napalm
Nitrobenzene
Paris Green
Propylene Glycol
SOLD – Saccharin, sol. gran., Monsanto
Sal Ammoniac 99½%
Santicizer #8
Saran B121
Silica Gel
Sodium Nitrite 99½%
Sulphur Flowers
Theobromine-Sodium Benzoate
Trichlorethylene
Triethanolamine
SOLD – Tween #20 & #40
Wax Condenser, Biwax Co.
SOLD – Wax, Paraffin, 130° F.
Zinc Oxide
Zinc Stearate

Methyl Orange
Pigment Red
Toluidine Maroon, Harmon
Vermillion Amer. 23 B 04 Ansbacher
Yellow Lake YL 465 D, DuPont
Certified Red #2 & #34; Yellow #1
Inks—Red, Orange, Yellow, Brown
(Gov't Specs.—I.P.I.)

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Hematoxylin, powder, vials
Mennens Talc, borated & plain
Mercuric Oxide Oint., yellow, tubes
Plasmochin
Pouches for First Aid Supplies
Sodium Sulfadiazine, vials
Toothbrushes, Nylon

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Potassium Thiocyanate—Rennin, NF

Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.82	- 1.08
tech., works	lb.	.77	- .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¾	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	- —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	16.00	- —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.35	- .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs.,	lb.	.85	- .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gm.	1.50	- 1.75
Acetate, bots.	gm.	1.25	- 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.30	- .35
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.00
spot	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots	gm.	1.75	- —
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal.		.04	- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract	lb.	.60	- —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms	lb	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.0845-	.095
l.c.l.	lb.	.0950-	.1050
tanks	lb.	.07	- .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½	- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20½	- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.17½	- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20¼	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼	- .22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19¼	- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	- .22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½	- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22	- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55.00	- —
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.27	- .30
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.19	- .20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.50	- .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.40	- .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¼	- .04
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.05½	- —
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	- —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	- —
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½	- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .26
Purple lake (see Red)			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½	- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cs. odorless basis, bbls., works	gal.	10.50	- —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	15.75	- —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	11.00	-12.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)			
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	gal.	2.67	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.70	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.89¼	- 1.04¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	- 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram		.55	- —
Pyrites	long-ton.	No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallol, NF	lb.	3.25	- 3.43
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	16.75	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	11.00	- —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	-14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	- —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.59	- —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.22	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.16	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
white, china, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17	- —
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.18	- —
transparent, colorless, cs., works.	lb.	.23	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.18	- —
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.08	- .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½	- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼	- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12⅞	- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 31/64	

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver, flasks (75 lbs. net)	flask.	202.00	-210.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.80	- 1.50
Quinidine, NF V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.25	- —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70	- —
Bisulphate USP cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51	- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns	oz.	.70	- .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	- —
Salicylate NF ctns. 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.56½	- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF cans.	oz.	.68	- —
Quinolin, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.60¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60	- —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis dms., frt. alld	lb.	.87	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Red, BON, arylid deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- —
light, medium shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	- —
maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	- —
resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	- —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies	lb.	4.60	- —
light shade bbls. same basis	lb.	4.20	- —
medium shade, bbls. same basis	lb.	4.50	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30	- —
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.80	- —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
light shade, bbls. same basis,	lb.	1.75	- —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
medium shade bbls. same basis	lb.	1.85	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	- —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.70	- —

Red cadmium lithopone all shades in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine)			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide)			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12½	- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.	lb.	.12¼	- .12½
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa. Copley O. Easton Pa.; E St. Louis	lb.	.05¼	- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs	lb.	.60	- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	- —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Virginia, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd	lb.	3.60	- —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	- —
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
MNPI toner, bgs., works	lb.	3.60	- —

Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb	4.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24	- —
Metallic, bbls, works	lb.	.02½	- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide)			
Persian, mill, bgs, works	lb	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	- —
Chlorinated, kegs	lb	1.10	- 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner)			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	4.90	- —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.10	- —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	- —
ex whse, New York	lb	.06½	- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.45	- —
light shades, kegs, works	lb.	1.45	- —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	- —
Tuscan, bbls, frt. equald	lb	24½	25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	-.0375
20% bgs., works	lb.	.04	- —
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0450	- —
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0475	- —
35% bgs., works	lb.	.05	- —
40% bgs., works	lb.	.0525	- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb	.32	- —
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	3.74	- —
Watchung, bbls	lb	1.95	- —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine)			
Red precipitate, NF, powder, dms	lb.	4.37	- 4.41
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls	lb	.90	- —
Rennin, NF, powder	lb	6.25	- —

LONG ON EXPERIENCE

for over fifty years, NIAGARA has been producing top quality electro-chemicals... pioneering in the commercial production and application of a group of them.

NIALK®	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

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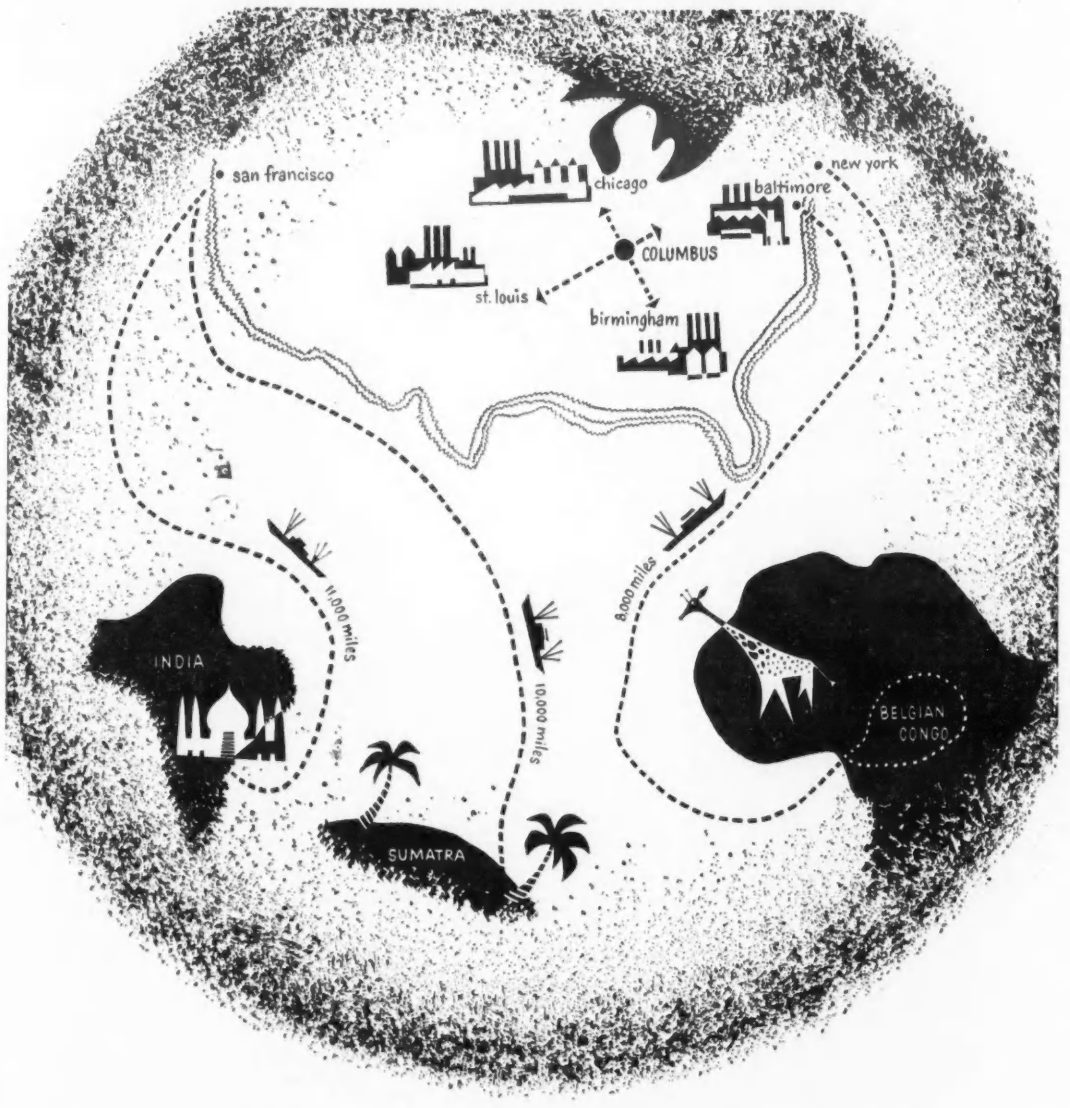


New All-American Lubricant for Cold Rolling Operations

From The Ironsides Company of Columbus, Ohio, comes another important contribution to the American steel industry.

It is Palmoshield, the first workable replacement for imported palm oil . . . a 100% domestic product which frees U. S. tin plate producers from dependence on foreign sources for the essential lubricant in rolling operations.

All-American Palmoshield duplicates every chemical characteristic of the imported oil. It looks like palm oil, feels like palm oil, acts like palm oil, handles like palm oil and requires absolutely no changes in rolling mill operation. It is superior to palm oil in that it is subject to exact chemical control.

Tested for three years in actual rolling mill operation

Palmoshield has been under continuous testing for the past three years in cold rolling steel production under standard operating conditions.

Rolling characteristics are equal to palm oil. The cleaning operation is above average. Annealing and temper rolling are up to standard in every way. Tinning, both hot dip and electrolytic, yields a most satisfactory product. During this testing, the new Ironsides lubricant was reclaimed with good results both as to yield and product.

Tests prove four advantages over imported palm oil

1. *Palmoshield is widely available in this country. Users are not dependent on shipping during unsettled world conditions.*
2. *The domestic materials which go into Palmoshield are so freely available as to supply all steel production of the United States without "borrowing" from other defense requirements.*
3. *Due to its availability, Palmoshield need not be stockpiled. However, there is no deterioration from extended storage.*
4. *Palmoshield is subject to exact chemical control. The free fatty acid content does not vary from batch to batch and can be specified by the user.*

Not half a world away . . . but right in the heart of the steel industry

The map tells the story. Contrast the complications in obtaining palm oil from foreign-controlled sources with the reassuring ease of getting its new domestic replacement, *Palmoshield*. For the imported product: harvesting, extracting, refining, transporting to port, loading on tanker, shipping 8000 miles or more to U.S., unloading for tank storage, reheating and reloading for shipment to customers. For domestic *Palmoshield* a call to Ironsides in centrally located Columbus brings immediate shipment with delivery in no way dependent on uncertain world conditions.

Palmoshield now in commercial production

With testing completed and production on a commercial basis, Palmoshield is now available for immediate shipment to steel companies in 55-gallon drums and in tank car lots. It is competitively priced. For complete details call or write The Ironsides Company, 270 West Mound Street, Columbus, Ohio. Upon request, the Ironsides representative in your area will call and give you full information in person.

Tough lubrication problem? Call on Ironsides first!

Palmoshield is by no means an "out-of-the-blue" discovery. It is a product of years of research prompted by the fact that World War II emphasized a definite threat to American steel producers dependent on overseas sources. More than that, it is backed by Ironsides' sixty years of specializing solely in the field of scientific lubrication.

Many steel men are familiar with other Ironsides "firsts," among them wax base drawing lubricants, aircraft cable lubricants, electro-deposition of drawing lubricants, outboard motor lubricants and stabilized non-ferrous wire drawing lubricants. It's significant that in any field it is the specialist who comes up first with the right answer to the tough problems. If yours is lubrication, consult the specialist—call on Ironsides first.

SPECIAL LUBRICANTS and PRESERVATIVES

IRONSIDES SHIELD PRODUCTS **PALMOSHIELD**

Resorcinol, tech., grade—Sodium, Chromate

Resorcinol, tech., grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
K, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
M, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
N, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
Rotenone CP bnls. works lb 20.00 - —
tech. bbls. works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton 48.00 - —

Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls lb. .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins lb. 24.00 -27.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.05 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Cyprus, bls lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls lb. .59 - .60
Greek, fancy bls lb. No stocks.
Officinalis, Italian, bls lb. .30 - .35
Greek, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Spanish, bls., stemless lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, refined, bgs lb. .09 - .09¼
unrefined, bgs lb. .0735- .0775
Sal soda (see Soda sals.
Saligenin, ctns lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.

Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis ton 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20 tons 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dom. dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 300.00 - 325.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo. No prices.
Saponin, No. 1, cns lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls lb. .22 - .25
Sassafras bark, ord., bls lb. .35 - .40
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.50
powd., cns lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs lb. .10 - .14
Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —

Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 14.50 -15.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots oz. 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs lb. .14 - .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls lb. .40 - .50
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .24½
natural, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - .30
natural, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .54½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57½- —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .64½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65½- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .67½- —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs lb. .47 - .53
No. 2, bgs lb. .45 - .51
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .43 - .49½
TN, bgs., 10 bgs lb. .41 - .47
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 98½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs oz. .88 - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
500-oz. lots oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .56⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .57⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .58⅜- —
250-oz. lots oz. .56⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .50 - .65
Western bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .54 - —
NF white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½ Nom.
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½- .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½- .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1415- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- .09¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13¾

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization.

CRYSTAMET*

THE MEDIUM pH DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles CRYSTAMET is a pure, perfectly white, free-flowing granular pentahydrate sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Suggested for compounding when it is desirable to lower the concentration of a finished product. Readily soluble—chemically stable—easy to handle. Can be used on medium pH jobs.

DRYORTH*

THE HEAVY-DUTY DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYORTH, anhydrous sodium orthosilicate, is a powerful, speedy, heavy-duty cleaner with valuable penetrating and wetting-out properties, reinforced dirt-removing power and unusual emulsifying action. It is an anhydrous, free-flowing powdered silicate containing not less than 60% Na_2O, which may also be used as an economical constituent of high pH cleaning compounds.

DRYSEQ*

THE ALL-PURPOSE DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYSEQ, anhydrous sodium sesquisilicate, is a medium pH alkaline cleaner which will do fast, dependable work at a low cost to the user. It is a white, free-flowing powder, quickly and completely soluble in hot or cold water—containing 56.75% Na_2O—making it an economical base material for compounding.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS FROM CONVENIENT WAREHOUSE STOCKS

Cowles CHEMICALS

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .22½- .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .168 - .188
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, c.l., 250 lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1140- —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1125- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1165- —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 oz or 4 oz tins to case, works lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic ton lots lb.11.00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 2.00
solution 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .21¼- .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms.....lb. .93 - .98
Hyposulphite tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —

Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate bbls, frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works, lb. .75 - .83
powd., anhy., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works, ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. 10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.25 - 3.50
smaller lots.....lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt. adjusted lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20¼
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20

Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric dms. 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 5.50

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C. S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
tanks, works ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs. works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works...lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75

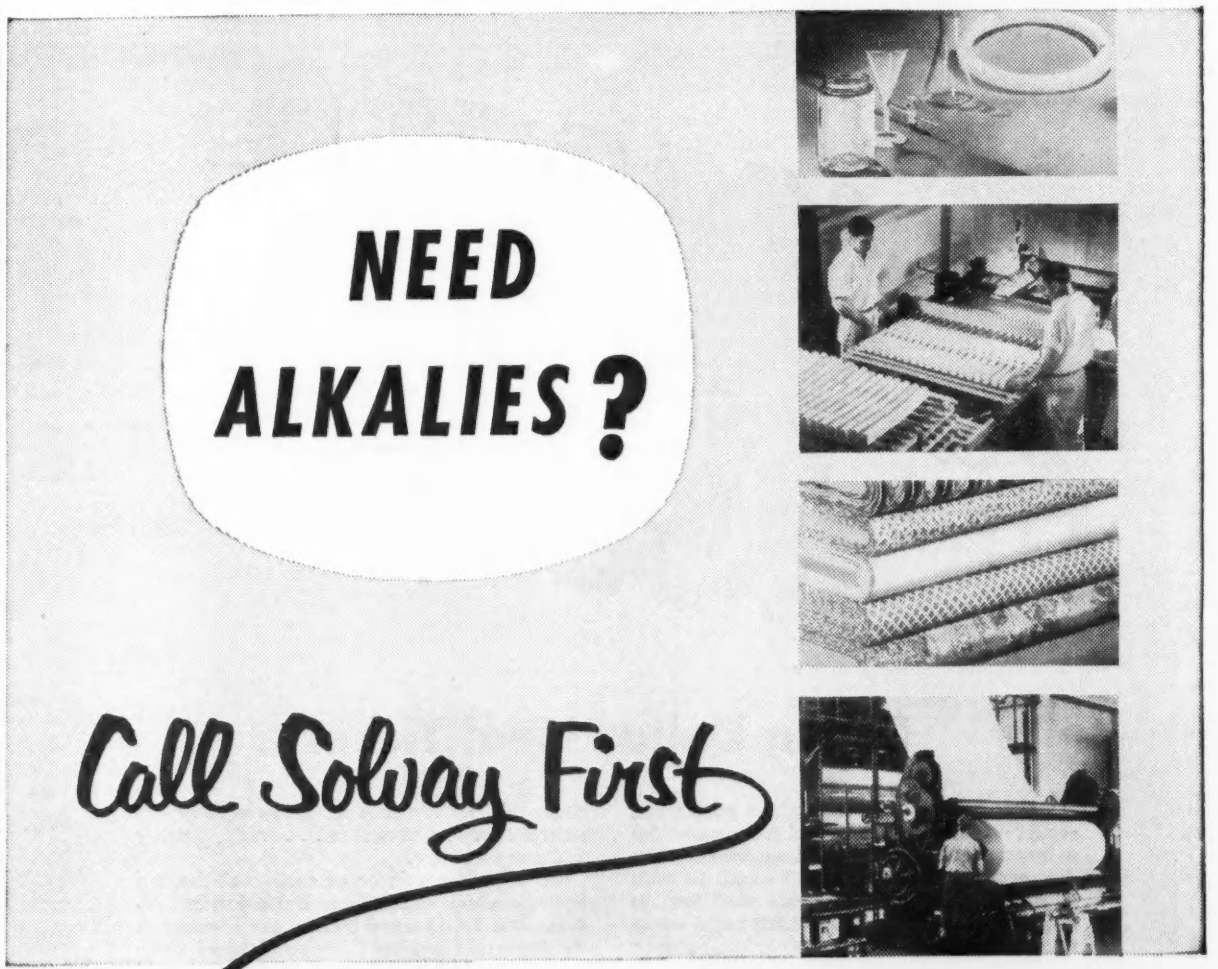
Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
dms..lb. .22½- —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald..ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 36-40% basis 100% tanks, works..ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .30 —

Sodium Citrate—Solvent Naphtha

Sodium thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. allo., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. allo., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E..lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha, drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb .38 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —



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Because Solvay sales service is handled by a staff of thoroughly trained, helpful salesmen operating from thirteen convenient branch sales offices . . . plus a nation-wide organization of selected jobbers, distributors and dealers.

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SOLVAY
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SODA ASH
Caustic Potash
Chlorine
Potassium Carbonate
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Specialty Cleansers
Sodium Nitrite

CAUSTIC SODA
Nytron
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Methanol
Formaldehyde
Ammonium Chloride

Sorbitan Monostearate—Terpineol

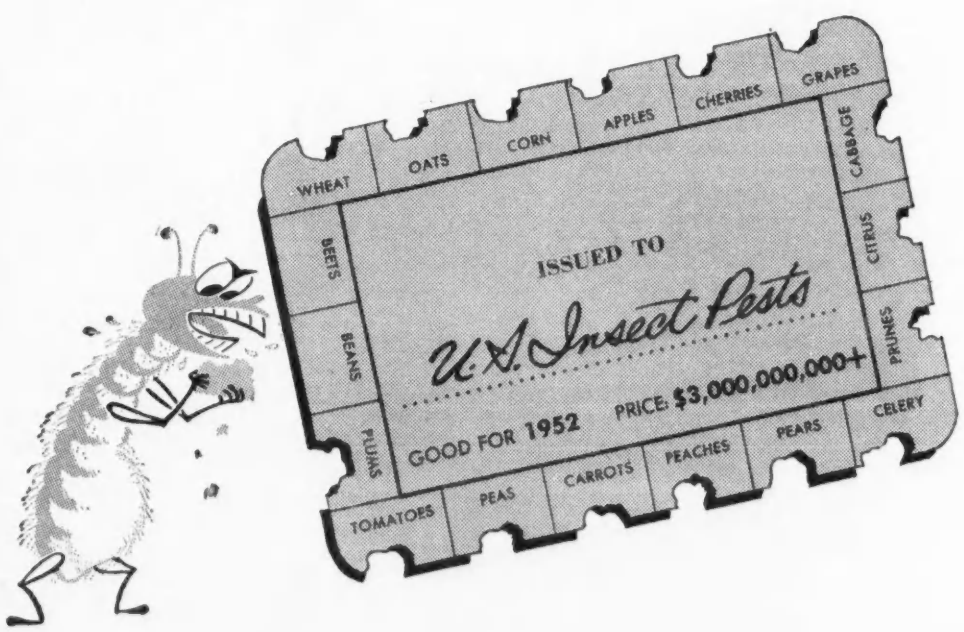
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons works lb. .32 .33
powd. dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 .39
solution, commercial aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton 74.00 Nom.
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½ .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .38 - .42
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb. 1.60 —
White, bls lb. .10 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 —
paste dms., works lb 1.25 —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starrgrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .07 Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ Nom.
l.c.l., spot lb. .09¼ - .09¾
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .11 - .12
Wheat, bgs lb. .0675- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Stoneroot, bls lb. 07¼ .08
Storax USP cs lb 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns, dms, lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. No prices.
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works ton. 56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., 100-200-lb. bags, l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100 lb. drums, kilo. 9.25 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms. lb. 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF, powd. bots. tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 138.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 135.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore, unit-ton. .81 - .82½
Carteret, N. J., unit-ton. .82 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla., unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l. works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton. 28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .11¾- —
inedible, extra lb. .06 - —
fancy lb. .05¾- —
special lb. .05½- —
No. 1 lb. .05¼- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .07½- .08
30%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tamarind, W.I., bbls lb. .12 - .14
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.75 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
medium grades, ex whse., bgs lb. .08 - .08½
Java, ex whse., bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. 45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .65 .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .56 - .59
dms. lb. .57 - .60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb 24½ — —
l.c.l lb 25 - 25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb. .70 - .75
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A)
commercial, dms., c.l., South lb 13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb 14 — —
extra, dms lb. .48 - .50
prime, dms lb. .39 - .43



Billion Dollar Meal Ticket

YOU'D probably be startled to read a full report on this nation's annual crop losses due to insect pests. Corn borers alone, for example, destroyed over $100,000,000 worth of corn in a single year. The nation's total loss to insects—and it's a loss that's felt right down to *your* dinner table—is estimated at between *three and five* billion dollars for last year!

But there *is* a brighter side to the picture: This great plunder of the nation's larder is being steadily reduced each year, thanks to the chemical insecticides, weed killers and brush killers that are constantly being developed and improved for the American farmer. With just a few pounds of these amazing chemicals, he can free an entire acre of destructive insects or weeds . . . safely, quickly and inexpensively.

As a basic producer of such coal derived farm chemicals as DDT and Parathion insecticides and 2,4-D weed killers, the Pittsburgh Agricultural Chemical Company is proud to be a leader in the nation's progressive agricultural chemical industry.

The same step-to-step production control which makes *Pittsburgh* synonymous with high quality in agricultural chemicals also assures American industry of reliability when it uses the coal-derived products of our other integrated divisions.

PITTSBURGH AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

★ Organic Insecticides
★ Organic Phosphate Insecticides
★ Weed and Brush Killers
★ Cotton Sprays and Dusts
★ Special Agricultural Chemicals

A DIVISION OF
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

WAD 4019 B

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M. & P. Naphtha		Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits						Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard				Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent			Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M. & P.[1] Naphtha	V.M. & P.[2] Naphtha	4	80	5	5[1]	5[2]	35	140	6	6[2]
Volatility														
Distillation IBP, °F.....	115	150	197	211	215	250	293	315	306	308	340	365	375	362
10%, °F.....	145	157	204	240	236	260	284	323	319	317	352	375	391	382
50%, °F.....	185	163	212	265	250	274	308	335	333	328	358	381	412	404
90%, °F.....	220	175	224	293	274	287	315	355	355	348	376	387	441	445
Dry Point, °F.....	...	191	240	...	...	297	325	...	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F.....	250	...	...	318	316	...	...	381	383	380	...	...	462	465
Safety														
Flash Point, TCC, °F.....	...	...	...	...	...	60	92	103	101	103	120	144	145	146
Solvent Power.....														
Aniline Point, °F.....	123	123	109	129	131	102	138	115	134	135	184	147	139	150
Kauri Butanol No.....	38	39	45	38	38	46	34	41	38	38	26	32	34	31
Weight														
Gravity, °API.....	66.5	67.0	57.0	55.5	58.0	50.5	53.0	46.5	49.0	50.5	55.5	47.0	42.0	45.5
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F.	.7146	.7128	.7507	.7567	.7467	.7775	.7669	.7949	.7839	.7775	.7567	.7927	.8155	.7994
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F.....	5.95	5.93	6.25	6.30	6.22	6.47	6.39	6.62	6.53	6.47	6.30	6.60	6.79	6.66
Purity.....	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.													

(1) Available from Buffalo, N. Y. refinery only.
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

Uniform, Balanced Line Meets Your Most Exacting Needs

All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform high-quality performance. They all have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight-run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Terpinglycol Ether—Vinyl acetate

Terpinglycol ether dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .70
prime, dms lb. .55 - .60
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms. bots. gm. 1.90 - —
Tetrachloroethane dms. works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms. works lb. 23½- 25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .88
Tetraethylenepentamine dms. c.l., dlvd., E lb. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .58½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine fib dms lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline anhyd. or USP, 100- lb dmc lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, regular or ampul grade, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .44 - .51

Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots, 1-kilo lots kilo. 700.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .21 - .22½
Spanish, bls lb. .07½- .08
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works lb. .98½- .99½
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .80¾- —
Metal lb. 1.21½- —
Oxide, dms. lb. 1.23 - 1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .89 - .90

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher.

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.35 - 6.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld. E of Miss lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ref. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms, c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45½- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .43 - —
Tripentaerytnritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls, works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175- —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo. 132.00 - 198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
Haitian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .11 - .11¼
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores)
Protective Coatings market)
Wood, dest. dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
wood, steam-dist., dms., extra, ref., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l. ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks works gal .70 - —
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 4.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works. lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 - 88.00
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 70.00 - 72.00
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs, cns. contract works lb 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.50 - 4.75
whole, tins lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19¾- —

wax

save this handy specification chart

Warwick Waxes—waxes of proved performance—offer you the broadest selection in the wax field. Whatever your product or your problem—for expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, our wax chemists are at your service. Get in touch with Warwick today...ask for our 1952 price list. Prompt delivery. *Stocks in principal cities.*

WARWICK WAXES

NAME OF WAX	MELTING POINT ASTM D-127-30	PENETRATION 100g/77°/5 sec.	COLOR N.P.A.	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
CARDIS* 314	184-189	4-6	4-5	13-15	45-50	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 319	180-185	5-7	4½-6	18-20	65-70	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 320	180-185	5-7	4-5	30-32	80-85	EMULSIFIABLE PETROLEUM WAX
CARDIS* 262	195-200	4-6	BROWN	14-16	40-45	SPECIALLY PROCESSED PETROLEUM WAX
FORTEX*	190-200	3-5	2½-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND PLASTIC
MEKON* B-20 A-20 Y-20	190-195 190-195 190-195	3-5 3-5 3-5	BROWN-BLACK AMBER-6 MAX. YELLOW-3-3½	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO* WAX 180	180-185	4-7	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE HARD AND BRITTLE
WARCO* WAX 150	145-150	20-25	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
WARCOSINE	145-150	15-20	WHITE	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC
PARAFFIN	131-133	FULLY REFINED				CRYSTALLINE
SUGAR CANE WAX	174-178	2 MAX.	TAN	23-28	65-77	VEGETABLE WAX

WARWICK
WAX
Company, Inc., Subsidiary

Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10TH STREET AND 44TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK

Vinyl butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
c.l. works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .28 - —
c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
c.l. works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works ... lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver), palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials ... gram. 350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots ..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls ..... lb. 1.75 1.80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .75 .90
Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 —
25-49 lbs., same basis ..... lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis .. lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, ex E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock. ton. 103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11½ - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .11½ - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .79 - .80
slab, bgs ..... lb. .78 - .79
crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Brazilian bgs ..... lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs ... lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs ... lb. .71 - .76
slabs, bgs ..... lb. .70 - .75
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs ..... lb. .78 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .90 - .92
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.00 - 1.02
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .96 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.00 - 1.02
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.18 - 1.20
No. 2 ..... lb. 1.16 - 1.18

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Esparto, African ..... lb. .85 - —
Japan, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .15 - —
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .13½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½ - —
190°-195°, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs ... lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs ..... lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs ..... lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
spot ..... lb. .87¼ - —
imp., bgs., N. Y. ..... lb. .43 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ... lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works .. ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ..... whse ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ..... ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls ..... lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Indigo root, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works ton. 19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 20.00 -27.00
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East .. ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs ..... lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .55 - .65

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .193 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis ... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼ - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .33½ - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district ... gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md . gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..... gal. .34¼ - —
Youngstown, O. ..... gal. .30½ - —

Vinyl Butylether—Yellow, Cadmium

Xylol petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y. .. gal. .33 - —
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. .... gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. .... gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. .... gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens ..... lb. 2.25 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .58 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium cromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb .35 - —

Barium cromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls ..... lb 2.06 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

—Continued on page 54

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at a price that brings welcome savings

CONCORD WAX #407

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FOB—Moorestown, N. J.

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Commendable Public Service

Two things are worthy of note in connection with the conference on the abatement of air pollution which the Manufacturing Chemists Association has scheduled for two weeks hence. One is its manifestation of the interest of the chemical industry in being a good neighbor to its plant communities. The other is that the conference will be held in the City of New York where the abatement of smoke-belching practices has been having much difficulty of progress. The status of the chemical industry as a contributor to the air-pollution in the city is negligible; but there is good possibility that its study and discussion of abatement will have a good effect where better recognition of community responsibilities is greatly to be desired.

It is to be hoped and urged that the city officials involved in the problems of control of smoke and other fumes be invited to the MCA conference. What they should learn there might, in a degree, counteract the pressure-politics to which they have been exposed, sometimes not unwillingly. For various reasons set forth on this page at the time, it is not disappointing that some of those officials apparently got no such stimulus from the general conference on air pollution in Roanoke, Va., last spring.

The smogs resulting from faulty emission of smoke and other fumes under certain atmospheric conditions are preventable, as are more easily the emissions which are more rapidly dispersed by favorable, usually more normal, conditions. The problem is largely one calling for mechanical and other applied physical influencing factors. It has, however, a substantial aspect of human behavior: the best-equipped combustion apparatus will not do its job without some measure of attention. The lesson, therefore, cannot be learned at one stage of consideration of the problem. Mechanical methods can be made compulsory by legislative enactment. But, there is no such direct, or even promisingly adequate, means of assuring proper operation of whatever apparatus is involved.

The scientific elements of the chemical industry of Great Britain were given a deal of excellent information on the causes and nature of atmospheric pollution by coal smoke and on its prevention, by way of the fuel research division of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in a special meeting in October, 1950. That lesson made it quite plain that, in domestic, as well as plant, combustion practices, firing is at least as important as equipment. Because of the growing recognition of the heavy polluting contribution by mere heating plants, there is more than a little of interest in the following data on smoke constituents cited from a Canadian report covering USA and UK conditions in 1947:—

	Percentage range		
Source	Carbon	Tar	Ash
Factory	27-48	1	51-62
Domestic	37-55	37-40	5- 7

One of the increasingly troublesome contributors to air pollution in residential areas is the practice of disposal of garbage and other waste by combustion at the source. Much of the equipment for that practice is said to be far from satisfactory in terms of clean combustion. And, of course, those who operate the apparatus are seldom qualified in any respect for the job.

As in all matters of civic responsibility and decency, the abatement of air pollution is most heavily handicapped by that widely prevalent politicomic condition aptly set forth as "ducats before duties." The people of the City of New York have learned a lot about the workings of that condition in an official atmosphere of incompetence and, at least, timidity. It would help them in their desire for a cleaner community to hear rather fully about what goes on at the MCA conference. In that connection, there is a big opportunity for the association's earnest, purposeful public relations unit.

Eradicating Corruption

Compared with today's biggest job for the United States (finding out how much dirt there has been and is in the practices of governmental employees, and why —and cleaning it out), the labors of Hercules were a cinch. The Augean stables never were so dirty, and their oxen population probably fell far short in number of those who have contributed to the fouling of political office in this country. Also, because of numerous muddying influences, there are no rivers which legislative and administrative politics will permit to be diverted to the cleansing job.

Today that job is said to be getting under way. Nothing is said about whither it is going. There is no iota of assurance that even plain water, to say nothing of badly needed detergents and disinfectants, will be applied to the "cleansing" (?). The flow of this job's Alpheus and Peneus may well be whitewash.

In connection with the mussed up scheme eventually evolved for the probing of governmental corruption, it is plainly evident why capable men of integrity prefer to stay out of government jobs. Politics makes it almost impossible for any man to qualify for the privilege of casting the first, or any other, stone against governmental malefactors. The chairman of the senate investigating committee passed the corruption buck to the executive branch of the government. When, by somewhat devious ways, a man was got to head the work of the Department of Justice in probing the guilt of all sorts of governmental offices—including itself—the senate growls with allegations that he is not fit because he has been tarred with one of the many sticks with which politics is doing its dirtying in many places.

One big reason why any probing of governmental iniquities, individual or bureaucratic, is not to be expected to result in any real good is that the public is too far inclined to adopt a "So-what?" attitude toward graft. That practice has become so common that it is taken for granted as a universal characteristic. In a way, such a concept is unavoidable. Just what can be done about grafting? Charges are dismissed by judges or set aside by juries on technicalities even if they do reach the courts. And nobody knows how to get either the grafter or the briber up for justice. The laws apparently are not adequate.

Of course, there is room for doubt when, as in the City of New York, the victims of official extortion say that they had to pay up, else they would be put out of business. But, just how would one approached with a "Pay me" demand in such circumstances go about bringing the grafter to justice? Where could he file a complaint with any assurance that it would get any attention and not actually put him out of business? There is a bill in the Legislature of the State of New York which would authorize a community to sue an official convicted of accepting a bribe for recovery of the amount involved. As convictions are the exception, rather than the rule, with reference to grafters, and juries would not be inclined to transfer the lucre from the grafter to the governing, the effectiveness of such a law is dubious.

There should be on every statute-book in this country a concise, clean-cut declaration that the soliciting, the accepting, and the paying of graft are felonies, with due provision for the safe and effective laying of charges in such matters and another for the penalizing of failure to make such charges in the proper manner. Clean-ups cannot be other than temporarily and narrowly remedical.

Washington Talks

—*Continued from page 5*

of plastic pipe carrying salt water under pressure were installed just aft of the forward guns. They remained good as new while nearby steel pipes had to be removed because they were damaged by the combination of corrosion and shock. Plastic material from which the pipes are made is a fiber glass cloth bonded together with synthetic resin.

Defense Department Spending

The first general break-down of procurement obligations was made recently by the Defense Department covering the first six months of the current fiscal year (July-December 1951), and it shows that in that period the department obligated $18,000,000,000 for procurement of major equipment, supplies, military construction and expansion of production facilities.

Obligations for procurement of "hard goods" (aircraft, ships, tanks, weapons, ammunition, production equipment, electronics and other equipment) amounted to $15,200,000,000 with "soft goods" procurement obligations (clothing, subsistence, and petroleum) aggregating $1,900,000,000 and construction $900,000,000. Procurement for the Mutual Security Association program accounted for $800,000,000 of the $15,200,000,000 obligated for "hard goods."

For the eighteen-month period following the attack on Korea, the department has obligated a total of $53,900,000,000 for procurement and construction of which $45,200,000,000 represents "hard goods" procurement, $6,000,000,000 "soft goods" and $2,700,000,000 construction. The air force accounted for 39 percent of the total Department of Defense obligations or $20,800,000,000, compared with $19,000,000,000 for army and $14,100,000,000 for the navy.

Turpentine as Source of Chemicals

New chemicals showing excellent promise for use in the preparation of synthetic rubber, plastics, and many other products are being developed from gum turpentine by researchers in the Department of Agriculture. Samples for evaluation are available from the naval stores research division, Olustee, Fla.

Recent tests by commercial concerns, says an announcement from the department, indicate that these chemicals (called terpene hydroperoxides) are particularly suitable for use as catalysts to speed the production of "cold" rubber. Commercial production of these new chemicals, using gum turpentine as the raw material, would open a large new market to the gum naval stores industry, which needs expanded outlets. At the same time, the use of gum turpentine for this purpose would help to conserve the short supply of benzene, as well as for other critical products.

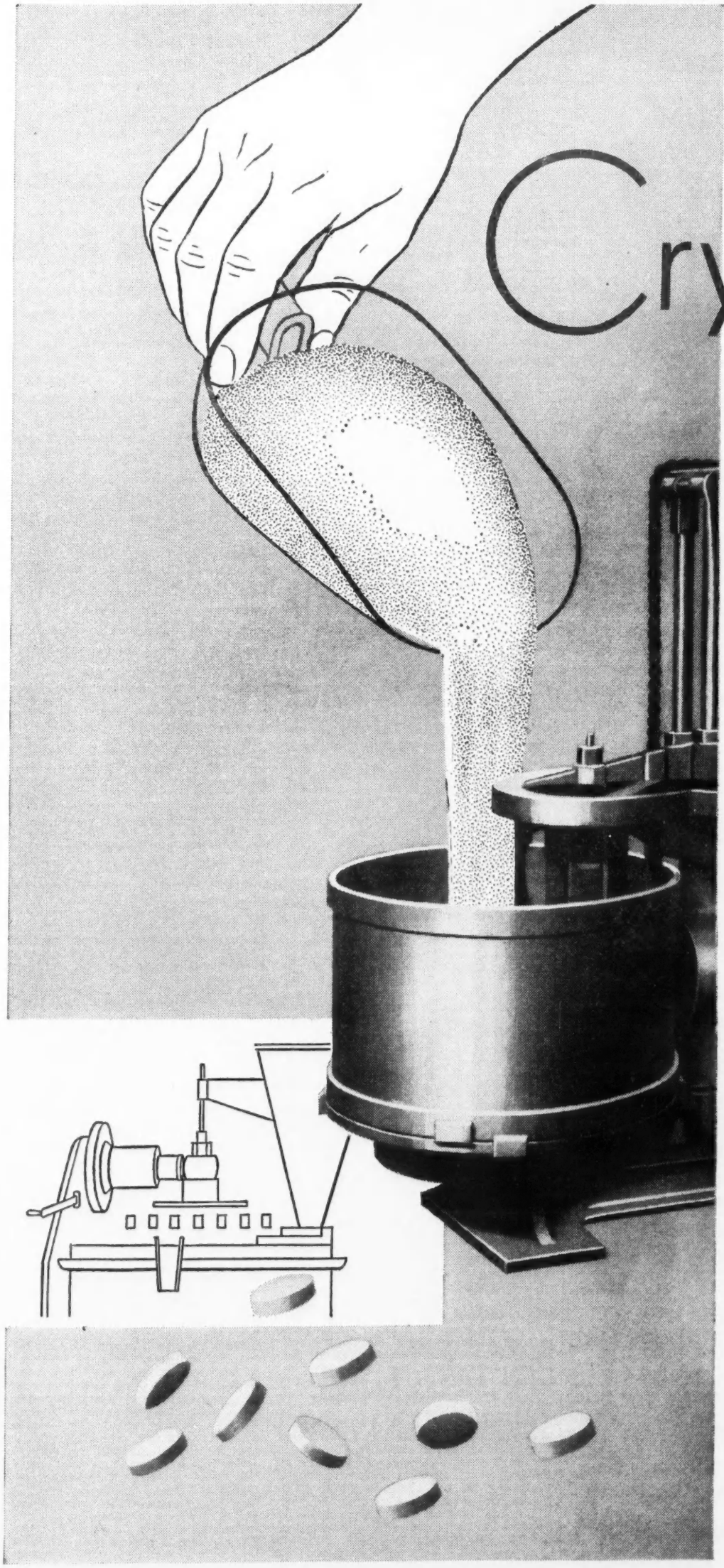
The department says that one of the new terpene hydroperoxides that is particularly promising is pinane hydroperoxide. It is a superior catalyst that can be produced in exceptionally high yields with relative ease. Methane hydroperoxide, which has properties similar to those of pinane hydroperoxide, also has been produced from gum turpentine. Another possible source of menthane hydroperoxide is limonene, a byproduct of the citrus processing industry obtained in the production of frozen or canned citrus fruit juices.

Nation's Business Population

The nation's business population reached nearly 4,000,000 firms in 1948 and has remained fairly constant at this level for the past four years. This is nearly 1,000,000 more firms than were in existence in 1944, a year before the end of the war. About the only changes that have occurred since then are a slight shifting of numbers between regions.

Between March 31, 1948, and March 31, 1951, the largest declines were in the far west and New England. The biggest gains were in the southeastern and middleeastern states. As compared with the immediate prewar period, the southeast has experienced by far the greatest gains, with the far west in second place. It would appear that there are more business risks in the far west than other areas, because surveys show that while this region experienced the highest rate of new firms, it continued to exceed all other regions in the number of failures.

Business activity at the end of 1951 was only slightly different from what it was a year ago, but considerable shifting has taken place within the economy since Korea, eighteen months ago. The nation's physical output was up about 10 percent, personal incomes were up about $40,000,000,000, and the backlog of manufacturers new orders were about two and one-half month's production, with the backlog in the durables' segment alone being more than five times the monthly shipments.



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THP-1

Heavy Chemicals

Manganese acetate crystals were priced lower last week possibly to place the market in a better competive position for use in the paint and varnish industry. Quicksilver prices continued on their downward course with demand sluggish and no shortage of spot material. First production of nickel from a mine in Cuba was announced by the General Services Administration and it looks as though Cuba will be quite a factor in nickel output during the first half of 1952. DPA has set a 1955 lead supply goal of 1,342,000 short tons from all sources, which is an increase of 11 percent or 135,000 tons over the 1949 supply. The Air Force has turned over 20,000,000 pounds of aluminum to federal metals' rationers for second quarter uses, which is good news for the automobile industry and other metal shy consumers.

Buying interest in heavy chemicals continued sluggish with activity spotty. Producers' stocks are relatively high and consumer pressure is diminishing for several items that have been definitely in short supply over the past year. The urgency for chlorine shipments has lessened and also for sulphuric acid, whether the easement will continue or be of temporary existence cannot be determined at this time but there is a lot of new chlorine production tagged to reach the market before the yearend. Anhydrous ammonia has remained tight with the supply situation facing increased production from the big Morgantown plant next month. Soda ash and caustic soda stocks are piling up at some of the producing plants. The current overall supply situation is not conducive to "scarce buying" and several of the major consuming industries appear to be running their plants on inventories carried over from 1951.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 97.3 percent for the week ending February 2, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 99.5R in the preceding week and 100.2 for the corresponding week in 1951.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Supply conditions have continued tight with demand heavy and most of the producers backing away from additional orders. According to well-defined reports, the big plant at Morgantown, W. Va., will go into production next month and will also start deliveries in March. This plant is rated as the country's second largest producer and its operation will contribute substantially to the supply position. Whether the current heavy demand will absorb this increase cannot be determined at present but it points toward improvement in the overall supply situation at least.

Ammonium Sulphide—Moving quietly on the basis of $181.50 per ton for tank cars and $211.50 in drums, carlots. L.c.l. quantities are priced at $312.50 per ton. All prices are f.o.b. producers' works.

Calcium Chloride—Weather conditions have favored an active movement of this chemical, the demand holding particularly strong from the midwestern area. Producers faced the ice control season with fair inventories in most instances and have met this increased demand without difficulty.

Carbon Bisulphide—Maintenance of heavy demand has kept shipments under pressure and left the supply situation definitely tight. November 1951 production totaled 39,290,636 pounds, compared with 40,262,165 in October.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Supply conditions continued tight although some producers have assumed a better position regarding shipments than others and it was stated that the overall market position has improved, compared with a month ago. November 1951 output was placed at 21,596,214 pounds, against 20,520,640 in October.

Chlorine—Stocks continued short but pressure for shipments has relaxed and the trend is toward easement. It cannot be determined at present if the trend is temporary or permanent. It was stated that increased production is reaching the market and more is expected as the year advances. The most pronounced easement appeared to be located in the southwestern area.

Copper Sulphate — Market conditions have not shown any visible improvement so far this month. Inquiry for agriculture has continued active with April still named as the earliest shipment for new business. It was stated that demand has increased substantially for western shipment and is being covered by a plant at El Paso, Texas. Industrial demand has not wavered from its former high level and export inquiry is still broad with few licenses being issued.

Production of copper sulphate increased 3 percent to 9,808 tons in December and was at the highest rate of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments dropped 17 percent to 9,060 tons, and stocks rose 17 percent to 4,860 tons and to the highest level since sometime in 1949. At the December rate of shipments stocks were sufficient for little more than two weeks' requirements. Foreign trade data for December are not available. Imports in November were negligible. Exports of 6,737 tons in November were substantially in excess of other months in the year and of monthly averages for all other years, probably establishing a new monthly peak by a noteworthy margin. Total domestic production for 1951 amounted to 106,936 tons, with distribution placed at 104,235 tons.

Manganese Acetate — Priced lower at 32½c. per pound for 22 percent crystals in standard barrels, f.o.b. the works, freight allowed East of Denver, Colorado.

Phosphorus Trichloride—November production was placed at 850 tons, compared with 914 in the preceding month.

Potash, Caustic—Demand has followed a rather spotty pattern over the past week, with sales in the aggregate showing no unusual volume. Stocks while not of excessive dimensions have met consumer requirements without difficulty.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants are taking on some material, but overall demand is not of a character to pinch supplies. Producers are in a position to consider requirements for spot or forward shipments.

Potassium Chlorate — Contract shipments are going forward on schedule, but the call for additional quantities is not unusually active and prompt shipments are available at current price levels. Match factories are not inclined to build up inventories at present.

Potassium Permanganate—Supply conditions have not eased to the same extent as some of the other potash chemicals. Regular contract consumers are receiving shipments as per schedule but it is doubtful if new business would be considered prior to April 15. The producer is not taking on export business at present.

Soda Ash — Producers appear to be moving a fair tonnage aggregate but are not experiencing any difficulty in meeting the demand. Current production has increased first hand inventories and there is plenty of light and dense ash available for immediate or prompt shipment. It was stated that paper mills are calling for their usual amount, while the demand from glass plants and other consumers is not pronounced and below the rate current a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—Current sales are following rather spotty lines at present and withdrawals against contracts have not been sufficiently heavy to tighten the supply position. It was stated that demand from petroleum refineries is of steadier dimensions than from other consuming sources. All forms have continued available for spot on forward shipment.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Consumers are not finding it difficult to cover requirements at present. Producers have inventories fully sufficient to meet the current extent of consuming demand.

Sodium Chlorate — Prompt shipments could be booked at current prices. There was not much urgency to demand and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Manganese acetate, ¾c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
249.2	249.2	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

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PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE — POTASSIUM CHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE — POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE — HYPOPHOSPHITES
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the market displays a fair degree of balance, considerably better than in the corresponding period a year ago.

Sodium Nitrite—Producers' stocks are meeting consuming requirements readily. Demand has not been of the pressure type and buyers seemed disposed to limit operations to actual wants. First hands have accumulated inventories and can offer material for spot or forward shipment. It was stated that most of the present inquiry emanates from meat-packing sources in the midwest.

Sodium Sulphydrate — No unusual activitty has featured this market of late. Stocks are not excessive and the market is firm. Producers quote liquid in tankcars at $100 per ton and at $136 in drums, carlots, the l.c.l. price ranges upward to $161. Flakes are priced at $115 in carlots and at $125 for l.c.l. Solid is held at $101 in carlots and at $111 in less. All prices are f.o.b. the works freight equalized with recognized competitive points.

Sulphur—Production of native sulphur was placed at 435,828 long tons in December 1951 by the Bureau of Mines. November output was 418,635 long tons. December mine shipments amounted to 395,588 long tons, compared with 393,075 in the preceding month.

Acids

Acetic—According to producers, inquiry for glacial has shown some improvement since the turn of the month. There appeared to be more interest for both textile and acetate use. Demand and supply were about in balance with no big surplus around. November, 1951, production was placed at 33,601,097 pounds of synthetic acetic acid, compared with 36,096,362 in the preceding month. Natural output in November amounted to 1,661,000 pounds against 1,856,000 pounds in October.

Formic—Supply adequate to meet current requirements which are not very extensive as activity at textile mills is at a relatively low ebb. November, 1951, production totaled 923,713 pounds, compared with 982,120 in October.

Hydrofluoric—Defense Production Administration has mapped out a program by which production would be increased to 130,000,000 pounds annually by 1955. The current manufacturing yearly capacity is placed at 94,000,000. It was stated that all but 9,700,000 pounds of the increase is presently under construction or planned.

Muriatic—Most of the producers have liberal stocks at present and the market continues to hold a competitive position. It is stated that output is temporarily running ahead of demand.

Nitric—In a better state of balance than muriatic. Stocks are available for immediate shipment at prices current.

Oxalic—No shortage of stocks for spot or prompt shipments. Consuming demand has shown no unusual activity and buyers appear content to limit purchases to actual wants. Production in November, 1951, amounted to 1,661,319 pounds, compared with 1,820,378 in the preceding month.

Sulphuric—Remained in tight supply although the trend appeared to be toward easement. According to trade reports, pressure demand has shown signs of slackening as a result of a slower degree of activity in some of the consuming industries.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production figures for November, 1951, released by the Aluminum Association, show 144,548,478 pounds, slightly less than the 145,293,592 pounds produced in October. Sheet and plate shipments by member companies totaled 78,178,185 pounds, some 3,000,000 pounds under the October shipments of 81,449,478 pounds. The association's foil division reported November foil shipments totaling

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6,511,106 pounds. These shipments were 1,010,758 pounds under the October total of 7,521,864 pounds. November shipment of permanent (and semipermanent) mold rough castings (except pistons) by the foundry division were 2,678,863 pounds with a value of $1,422,048, compared with October shipments of 2,645,725 pounds with a value of $1,515,912.

Antimony—Domestic mine production continued to increase in November, 1951, and amounted to 372 short tons, or 25 percent more than the 297 tons produced in October, according to the Bureau of Mines. Smelter production continued to decline and decreased 32 percent as compared with October. Industrial consumption decreased slightly in November to 1,191 tons, compared with 1,219 tons in October. Stocks held by producers and smelters on November 30 increased 7 percent over the 3,096 short tons reported on hand November 1. Industrial consumers' and dealers' stocks on hand at the month's end totaled 4,936 short tons, or an increase of 16 percent over the 4,264 tons reported on hand at the beginning of the month. Imports in November decreased nearly 56 percent as compared with October, and amounted to 1,025 short tons. Of the total imports, 43 percent was in the form of ore and concentrates, 31 percent in the form of metal and the remainder in the form of oxide.

Cobalt—According to the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Mines, imports of cobalt into the United States were 66 percent smaller in November than in October. Receipts of metal were 61 percent less but imports of oxide were 35,750 pounds (gross weight), compared with 507 pounds in October. There were no imports of white alloy (crude) or ore in November.

Copper—Output of recoverable copper by mines in the United States rose 2 percent in 1951 to 929,000 tons or to the highest level since 1944, according to the Bureau of Mines. Widespread strikes of mine, mill and smelter workers in late August and early September were the chief deterrents to even larger production, but miscellaneous other causes prevented the achievement of maximum possible tonnages. In the first six months of the year, 480,000 tons were produced, indicating that under continuing favorable conditions the total output in 1951 might have been 960,000 tons.

Lead—Defense Production Administration has announced a tentative expansion goal to provide 940,000 short tons of lead from domestic mine production and imports in 1955. This expansion provides for an increase in lead supply of 165,000 tons above the 1949 supply of approximately 775,000 tons from these sources.

Even with this authorized expansion it was stated the supply of lead will not be sufficient to meet the civilian and military demand in 1953, 1954 and 1955, and it will, therefore, be necessary to review the program in the near future to determine the effect of foreign expansions as a possible source of additional ores or metals.

Manganese — Shipments of manganese ore from domestic mines suffered the second severe setback of the year in November, 1951, mainly as a result of mechanical difficulties at a nodulizing plant in Montana according to the Bureau of Mines. California, Montana, Nevada, and Oregon reported shipments of ore totaling 6,900 short tons with Montana maintaining its position by supplying 97 percent of the total. Shipments of manganiferous and ferruginous ore containing 5 to 35 percent manganese were reported from Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico and dropped 79 percent to 22,455 tons reflecting the Winter season in Minnesota in November.

Quicksilver — Market conditions continued relatively soft with prices showing no departure from the downward trend. Sales were reported at $202 per flask for round lots on spot while the range extended upward to $210 depending upon the seller and quantity. Current buying interest is not aggressive and there is no apparent shortage of stocks.

San Francisco.—Market activity continued quiet the past week although metal quotations were lower, centering at $208 per flask. Stocks continue limited despite the volume of production reported for the state.

Silver—Mine production of recoverable silver was 7 percent smaller in 1951 than in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decrease in production was general in all the principal silver-producing states except in California, New Mexico and Utah. Idaho maintained its customary rank as the leading silver-producer, followed in order by Utah, Montana, Arizona and Colorado. The decline was due to smaller output in some areas of base-metal ores containing byproduct silver, and to a lower average silver content in other areas of base-metal ores mined.

Tin—Rate of domestic tin consumption changed little in November according to the Bureau of Mines. Figures based on monthly report show that the use of tin in November was 6,708 long tons (4,266 of primary and 2,442 of secondary) compared with 7,087 (revised) tons in October (4,649 of primary and 2,438 (revised) secondary). In November, tin platers decreased their usage of tin 387 tons, whereas the total consumed by other industries was virtually unchanged.

Tin stocks held by the government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other (excluding metal afloat to the United States)—dropped from 46,222 long tons on November 1 to 43,488 tons on November 30. Pig tin stocks were depleted by 2,564 tons—industry stocks increased 420 tons and government decreased 2,984 tons. The tin content of materials in process and tin in ores decreased 170 tons. Pig tin inventories, excluding strategic stockpile, amounted to 20,373 long tons on November 30, and would last 8 months at the November withdrawal rate. On November 8 the Defense Production Administration announced that further stockpiling of tin is to be discontinued at once, and all tin purchased will be made available for industrial consumption, pursuant to allocations.

Zinc — Announcement has been made by the director of Defense Mobilization

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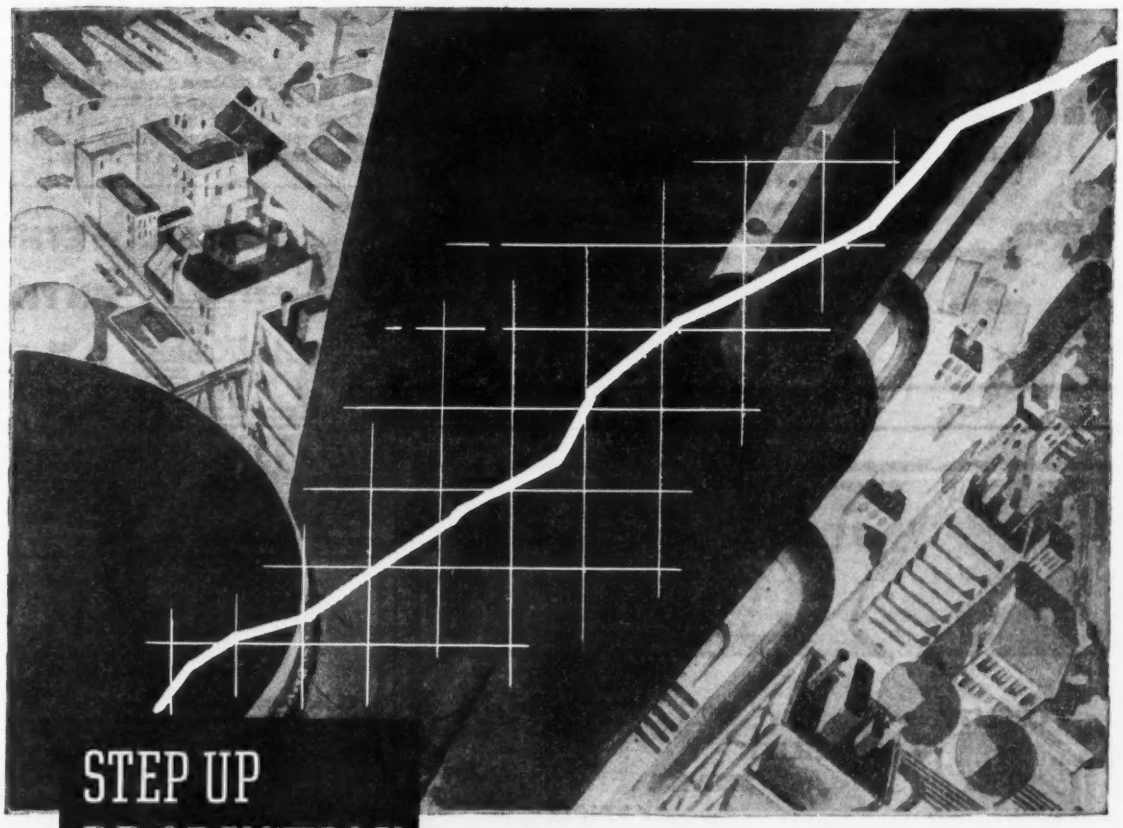

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that up to 29,000 tons of zinc will be made available for defense purposes through two transactions involving the national stockpile. The zinc will come into productive use in two ways, first through diversion into commercial channels of 14,000 tons of the zinc that was scheduled and contracted for the stockpile for the first half of this year and second through withdrawal of sufficient zinc ore from the stockpile to provide up to 15,000 more tons of slab zinc for the first half of 1952.

Reynolds Mining Buys Fluorspar Mine in Col.

Reynolds Mining Corporation, a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company, has bought the Poncha Springs fluorspar mine in Colorado from Fluorspar, Inc. Reynolds has begun production of acid-grade fluorspar at the mine, it was announced last week. At the time of the purchase, the property included about ninety acres, twenty-two mining claims and a partly completed flotation plant. Reynolds has completed the flotation plant and plans some additions.

Trade Briefs

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., recently presented gold watches to 136 employees, both active and retired, who were in the service of the company for twenty-five years or more.

Thomas S. Nichols, chairman and president of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has been elected a director of United States & Foreign Securities Corporation and United States & International Securities Corporation.

Hall Labs Announces Reassignment of Three

Hall Laboratories, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced three changes in personnel. Alex M. Henricks, service engineer in the Boston office since 1940, has been transferred to the service engineer headquarters staff. From 1938 to 1940 he supervised the Hall control laboratory. Edward S. Stewart, service engineer, has been moved to the Boston office. His career includes associations with Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Dravo Corporation and General Tire & Rubber Company. Mr. Stewart's territory will include the Boston area and parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. Douglas E. Noll, who for the past three years has been in charge of the quality control laboratory of the Pittsburgh plant, Calgon, Inc., an affiliate of Hall Laboratories in Hagan Corporation, has been transferred to the Hall headquarters staff. Mr. Noll joined Calgon in 1943.

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Bon Ami Appoints Terry Research Department Head

Bon Ami Company has appointed Dr. Daniel H. Terry director of its research department. He will be in charge of the

Dr. Daniel H. Terry

concern's research laboratory in New York.

Dr. Terry was with the Jackson laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Deepwater, N. J., from 1940 to 1945, where he did research, development, and pilot-plant work on surface active agents, water repellents, dyestuffs and dyestuff intermediates, pharmaceuticals and sex hormones.

For the next four years he was with General Aniline & Film Corporation as a process development chemist at its Linden, N. J., plant. He was later shifted to General Aniline's Antara Division as technical service manager on sales of surface active agents. His duties with Bon Ami will include improvement of its household cleanser line and the development of new products in the household and industrial cleaning field.

DMPA Signs Agreement For Guatemalan Pig Lead

An additional 26,250 tons of Guatemalan pig lead will be made available to American industry for defense purposes over a five-year period under terms of a contract announced February 5 by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency. The agreement is between DMPA and the Compania Minera De Huehuetenango, Guatemala City, and calls for expansion of the company's facilities at its lead mine located in the Huehuetenango District, Guatemala.

The company will finance the $400,000 expansion program, including construction of a seventy-five-ton flotation mill, housing, roads and mining facilities, which is expected to be completed in two years. Delivery of pig lead under the contract is scheduled to begin in 1954, and average annual production is estimated at 5,250 tons. Delivery will be f.o.b. shipboard in Guatemala ports, and the price paid will be the current, average New York market quotation, less all shipping, refining and related costs. The contract specifies that this price will be no less than 17.342 cents or more than 20.342 cents per pound.

The contract will terminate when a total of 26,250 tons of pig lead have been delivered, or June 30, 1959, whichever is earlier. The pig lead, which must be at least 98 percent lead and not more than 2 percent silver and impurities, will be refined in the United States.

ASTM New York District Slates Meeting February 29

The New York district of the American Society for Testing Materials will meet February 29 at 7:30 p.m. in room 502, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West 39th street, New York. Speaker will be F. L. LaQue, in charge of the corrosion engineering section, development and research division, International Nickel Company, New York. He will discuss "Factors in Corrosion With Respect to Design and Lubrication Problems."

Nat'l Starch Lets Contract

National Starch Products, Inc., has awarded Wigton-Abbott Corporation, of Plainfield, N. J., a contract for the design and construction of a research laboratory building on West Front street, opposite its present plant in Plainfield. In addition to the general laboratory area, the building will provide a conference room, library, office section, special equipment room, constant temperature room, stock room, boiler room and a rear loading platform.

Trade Briefs

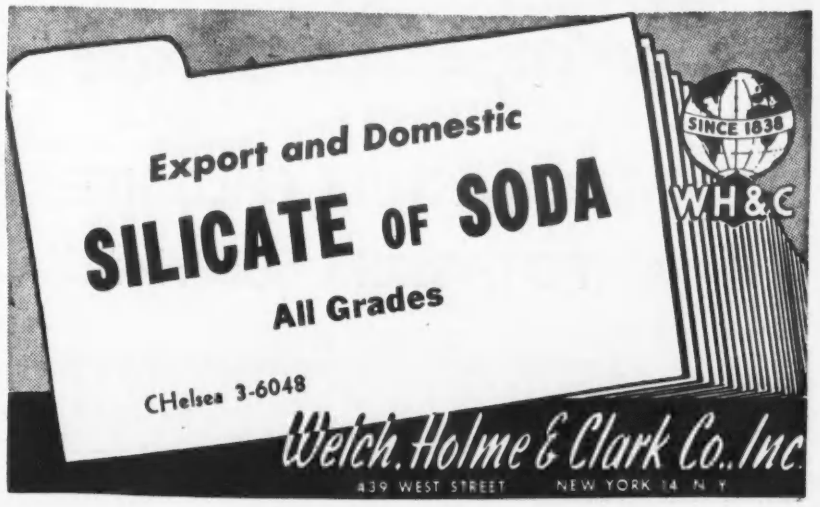
Packer Machinery Corporation, New York, has developed the "Bench Model Liquid Filler," a new, low-cost, semi-automatic liquid filling machine.

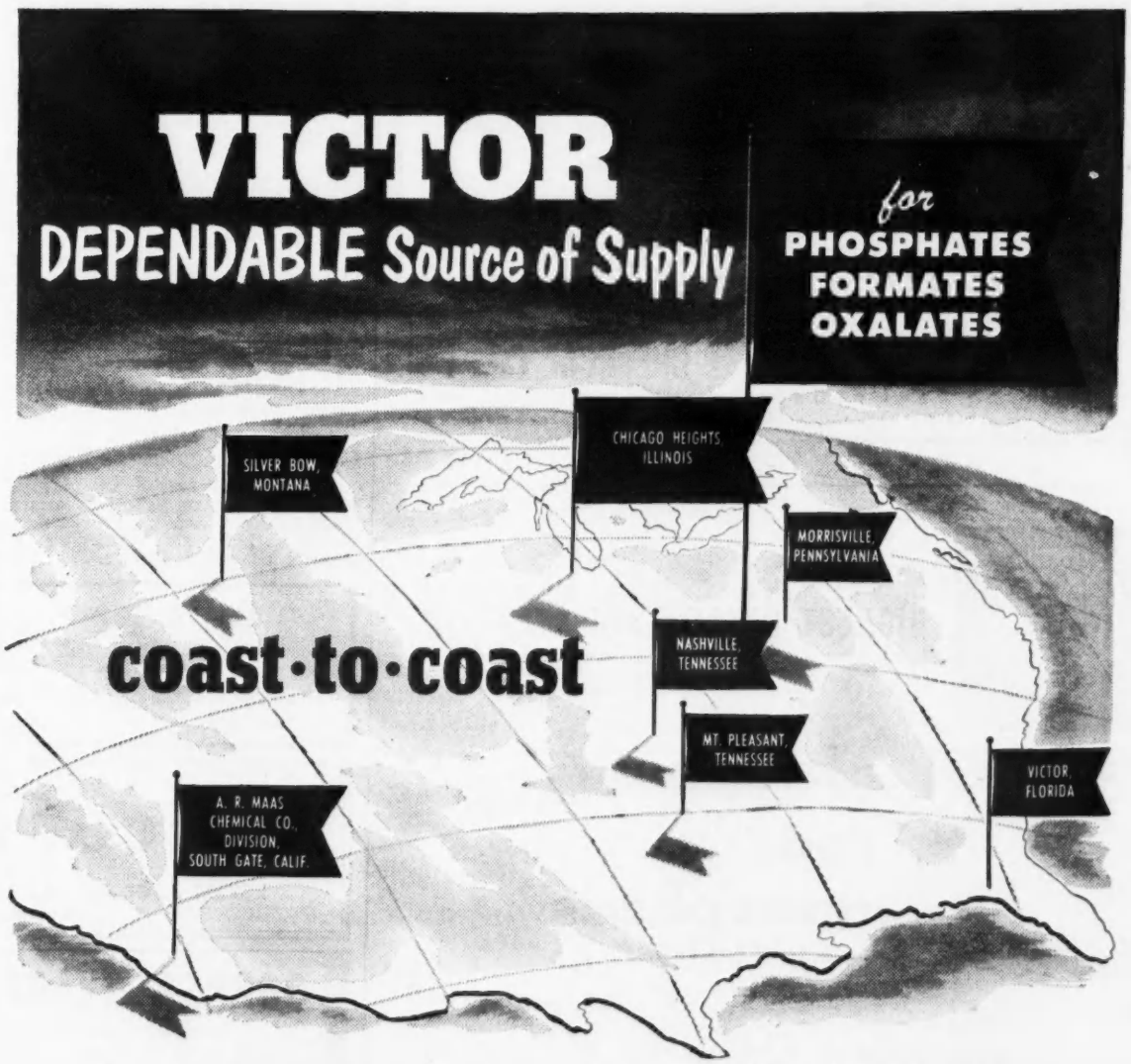
Richard H. Fuller has joined Pennsalt of Washington's B-K and household products department as sales-service representative in northern California and western Nevada.

Mine Safety Appliances, Pittsburgh, Pa., has introduced new valve and flange covers, designed to provide protection against leakage without hindering normal operations.

Karl C. Sippel, who since 1941 has been project manager of the Austin Company's work for the Dow Chemical Company, has been elected a vice-president of the Cleveland, Ohio, construction firm.

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced that its plants at Nitro, W. Va., and Trenton, Mich., were winners of the President's Trophies in the company's annual safety competition for 1951.





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Nicaro Nickel Plant Resumes Production

The Nicaro nickel plant, Oriente Province, Cuba, reputed to be one of the world's largest nickel-producing units, is back in production, Jess Larson, administrator of the General Services Administration, announced February 6. The plant, which is owned by the United States, has twelve Herreschoff furnaces, each with a capacity in excess of 200,000 pounds of nickel monthly.

Four of the twelve furnaces are now operating twenty-four hours a day. The other eight are scheduled to be brought into operation step by step during the next four months. The metallurgical plant will then be producing nickel at the rate of about 30,000,000 pounds a year, equivalent to about 10 percent of the world's annual production in 1949.

New York Textile Chemists Slated to Meet February 29

The New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will hold its next meeting February 29, at the McAlpin hotel, New York. There will be a dinner at 7:15 p.m., followed by the meeting an hour later.

Edmund A. Leonard, of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, will present the paper which took first prize in the intersectional contest held during the thirtieth national convention in New York. George L. Baxter, of Bradford Dyeing Association, will report on "Corporate Memberships."

Amer. Metallic Chemicals Names Caldwell Agent

Caldwell Chemical Company, New York, has been appointed exclusive sales representative for the American Metallic Chemicals Corporation, Portland, Ore. Manganese dioxide is one of a number of AMC's products shortly to be made available by Caldwell in commercial quantities. Complete warehouse stocks will be maintained by Caldwell in its warehouses throughout he country.

Cyanamid Reassigns Holder

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointment of P. E. Holder as assistant district manager of the St. Louis, Mo., district for the industrial chemicals division. Mr. Holder was formerly a sales representative in the company's Chicago district. He was employed as a metallurgist prior to 1929 when he joined Cyanamid to handle sales of metal processing chemicals in the Detroit area.

Continental Can Elects

J. S. Snelham has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd. Mr. Snelham had been vice-president in charge of finance for the parent company, Continental Can Company, New York, until his retirement on January 1. He is now acting as a consultant to the chairman and president. The Canadian position to which he has been elected is a newly-created one.

Victor Promotes Holtgrewe

Promotion of Elwyn A. Holtgrewe to superintendent of the Victor Chemical Works' plant at Tarpon Springs, Fla., has been announced by Rothe Weigel, president. Mr. Holtgrewe started with Victor in 1939 in the engineering department at the company's Nashville, Tenn., plant, and since 1947 he has been superintendent of the Tarpon Springs plant.

Diamond Shifts Polite

L. J. Polite, jr., long active in chlorinated solvents sales, has been transferred to the Diamond Alkali Company's organic chemicals division. Mr. Polite will be attached to the sales staff of Kolker Chemical Works, Inc., Newark, N. J., a Diamond subsidiary specializing in organic chemicals for industry and agriculture. Diamond's sales and service to chlorinated solvents customers will continue under the direction of C. M. Holt, product sales manager for chlorine and its derivatives.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Benjamin Caplan has been named economic adviser and head of the economic policy office of the Economic Stabilization Agency.

William M. Raynor, manager of special product sales of the Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, was the speaker at a recent meeting of the metropolitan section of the Electrochemical Society.

Pyrene Manufacturing Company has awarded Wigton-Abbott Corporation a contract for the design and construction of a new warehouse addition to its Newark, N. J., plant.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to prompt needs last week. Consumers were not disposed to build inventories and limited demand to 30-day requirements and less. Prices were generally maintained due to high cost of production. The only price decline took place in egg yolk, dropping 4 cents per pound, owing to increased seasonal output, while potato starch and tapioca flour were lifted fractionally.

Potato starch continued to feature the market for sizing materials as tight supply condition became more serious. Production in Maine was negligible and the government granted producers permission to raise their ceilings sharply. Output in Idaho also was low the bulk of which was absorbed by western consumers. Tapioca flour also was firmer, reflecting sold up Brazilian production and improved consuming inquiry. Trading in corn dextrin and starch was spotty, but prices remained steady.

Inventories of rayon and acetate yarns at the end of the 1951 were the largest on record, totaling 106,500,000 pounds, compared with 8,100,000 pounds for 1950, according to Textile Economics Bureau. Depressed condition of the textile industry as a whole is attributed in large part to high the inventories. Total production of the yarn in the United States during 1951 set a new record at 1,294,200,000 pounds, despite curtailments late in the year, against 1,259,000,000 pound in 1950, the previous high year. This figure does not include non-cellulose-base manufactured yarns and fibers such as nylon which was estimated at 210,000,000 pounds in 1951, an increase of 45 percent above 1950. Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn by domestic producers in 1951 amounted to 873,000,000 pounds. Domestic consumers took 9 percent less than in 1950 and exporters 3 percent less.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.
Tapioca flour, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
321.5	321.5	329.9	225.1	279.9

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — New business was reported spotty, while withdrawals against contracts were in steady request. Quotations were without change. Production in November totaled 86,069,537 pounds, compared with 71,797,837 pounds in October, according to the Census Bureau.

Bichromates — Consumers restricted activity to withdrawals against current contracts, while inquiry continued light for spot delivery. Supplies were adequate to cover current demand. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Trading was light and spotty. Deliveries were moving in moderate volume against former orders. Export inquiry was spasmodic. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels.

Sulphonated Oils—Small-lot buying was noted for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and generally steady, except for tallow, which was easier, and could have been shaded for sizable quantities.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Inquiry for Spring delivery was more active. Albumin was in limited supply and remained steady, ranging from 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quality and quantity. Dried soluble blood stocks were adequate to meet current requirements and quotably unchanged at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, carlots, according to quality.

Corn Dextrin—Business was restricted to prompt delivery. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $8.96 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $8.70; dark, $8.80, and white, $8.54, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Increased inquiry was reported from users of potato starch in view of the scarcity and higher cost of the latter. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.15 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder at $7.27, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 1,046,000 bushels to 52,327,000 bushels for the week ended February 2, compared with 65,294,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen — Buying interest continued restricted to actual requirements. Market was fairly steady and unchanged, while, yolk scored another decline. Edible was held at $1.96 to $1.98 per pound, and powder, $2 to $2.02 per pound, according to quantity. Technical was in limited supply and maintained at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Egg Yolk—Further price reduction featured this market. Prices were off 4c. per pound, and quoted at $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, depending upon quantity. Supplies were quite liberal.

Potato Starch—Offers for shipment from Maine and Idaho mills were nil and quotations at production points were merely nominal. Maine production so far this season (October to date) was estimated at 1,500 tons, compared with last season's total of 45,000 tons. The government granted Maine producers permission to raise ceilings to 14¾c. per pound, carlots, mills, effective February 5. Last nominal quotations heard in the trade were 10¾c. to 11c., same basis. Idaho starch was nominally unchanged at 7c., carlots, f.o.b., mills, with no offers made to eastern points, and production taken by western users. This further tightened the supply situation and stocks on spot were lifted another ¼c. per pound to 9¼c. to 9¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity and seller. Consuming demand was active, but business was light.

Tapioca Flour—Scarcity of supplies for shipment from Brazil and increased consuming inquiry further stiffened the market. Prices of supplies were lifted ¼c. per pound. Trading was fair, chiefly for prompt delivery. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, carlots, exdock and medium, 7½c. to 7¾c. Stocks on spot were ¼c. per pound more, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Tanners and contractors have been authorized to buy as many cattlehides, calfskins and kips in February as they did during the base period (an average month in 1950), the National Production Authority announced February 4. February will be the sixth consecutive month that supplies have been sufficient for NPA to allocate cattlehides and kips at the rate of 100 percent. Calfskins have been allocated at 100 percent for each of the past six months, with the exception of December. In that month the percentage was increased to 120 to stimulate purchases of country grades, which were accumulating, NPA explained. February allocations follow:—1,951,600 cattlehides, or 100 percent; 817,500 calfskins, or 100 percent; 278,200 kips, or 100 percent; January allocations were:—1,974,800 cattlehides, 808,500 calfskins and 272,700 kips.

Chestnut Extract—Trading was still inactive, though improvement was expected shortly. Supplies were adequate and maintained at current prices.

Cutch — Business was restricted to prompt delivery. Offerings were still light. Market was unchanged at 8c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—There was little interest in replacements. Prices were unchanged and well held. South American bark was quoted at $50 to $52 per ton, exdock, and African bark at $80 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans—This market ruled steady, despite limited buying interest. J1s ranged from $52 to $56 per ton, exdock, depending upon grade. Crushed was unchanged at $76 to $77 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Offers for shipment were well held, despite light trading. Prices were firm for all grades. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/65c. per pound, and clarified, 12 3/16c. per pound carlots, exdock.

Valonia—Business continued slow. Shipments were held at former levels. Cups were quoted at $70 to $72 per ton and beards, $86 to $88 per ton, exdock.

Wattle — Primary market remained strong. Tanners restricted demand to fill-in requirements. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton, and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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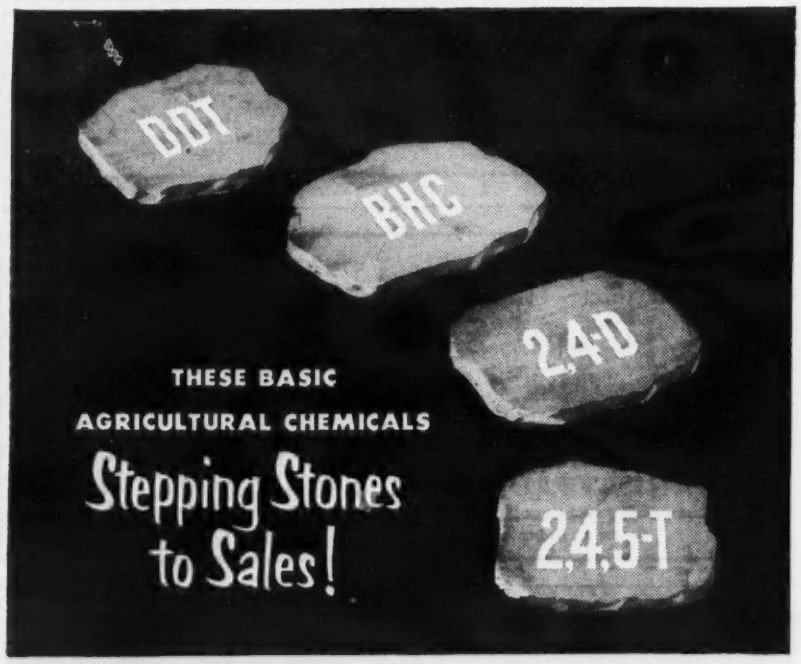

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Agricultural Chemicals

More stabilization developed in the BHC market last week and prices were higher at the close. Some producers were of the opinion that the highly competitive influences had about spent their force. Suppliers of BHC were not eager to make commitments at current prices beyond February. DDT is heavily sold ahead for the season and is rather difficult to purchase at present. Producers of 2,4-D state the supply situation is tight but admitted that some sniping is taking place in the formulations in the southern and western areas. NPA announced that stocks of pyrethrum were low but imports this year would probably equal those of 1951. An increase in production of allethrum is expected this year and also in 1953.

Stockfeed demand in Chicago was active enough to lift prices of dried blood and tankage in the primary market but there was no change in New York. A strong feed demand featured bone meal and will likely last as long as the stringency in vegetable oil meals continues.

Supplies of superphosphate are getting tighter with each successive week. The eastern producer of Canadian ammonium nitrate has advanced the price. Ammonium sulphate continued to be shipped from production. The overall movement of mixed fertilizer has been slow and concern is expressed in the Southeast where storage capacity of warehouses is exceedingly heavy.

December, 1951, sales of fertilizer tax tags and reported fertilizer shipments were off 195,025 equivalent short tons compared with the same month of 1950, according to the NFA. Reports from fertilizer control officials in the 13 reporting states indicate that December, 1951, tag sales, equivalent to 522,228 tons of fertilizer, were 27.2 percent below the indicated sales of 717,253 tons in the like month a year ago. Tag sales and reports of shipments during the first 11 months of 1951 amounted to 9,900,000 tons, 6.5 percent above 1950 sales of 9,300,000 tons.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Nitrate—Eastern Canadian nitrate was advanced to $72.50 per ton in bags, carlots, works, last week to cover increased producing costs. Stocks remained tight. Domestic nitrate was also in short supply owing to heavy consuming demand.

Ammonium Sulphate—Shipments have continued from production, which indicates an absence of surplus stocks. Maintenance of steady demand has given the impression there will be no carryover at the end of the season. A report was current of the sale of 30,000 tons of foreign sulphate to Formosa and the trade was inclined to believe it was East German material.

Bone Meal—Demand has not relaxed for this material and prices have continued firm at the late advance. Stocks are not liberal while inquiry from the stockfeed trade is strong, owing to the current shortage of oil meals.

Castor Pomace—Trading was restricted by the absence of offerings. Shipments were made from production to contract consumers only.

Cottonseed Hull Ash—No unusual activity at present. Tobacco planters are not finding stocks a problem this season. Prompt shipments are available at $1.75 per unit of potash delivered.

Dried Blood — Activity was confined mostly to the Chicago market, where demand was sufficient to lift the price to $9.25 per unit of ammonia. The New York market remained at $9.

Fish Meal—Continued scarcity of menhaden has prevented trading in that material. Considerable imported meal is arriving at Baltimore and is selling on a unit basis of protein content.

Guano — Production in Peru is about 200,000 metric tons annually, but this does not meet demand and exportation of the material is prohibited. The other principal fertilizer used is Chilean nitrate.

Hoof Meal—Absence of important buying interest left the market quiet. Last sales were to the fertilizer trade at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Spring demand has developed, and pressure for shipments has increased. Production has been sold heavily on contract and no surplus stocks are apparent.

Phosphate Rock—Stocks meeting current requirements readily, with supply trend slanting toward easement. Domestic demand steady. Japan expected to enter market for estimated 80,000 to 100,000 tons before end of month.

Potassium Muriate—Maintenance of production is permitting shipments to leave domestic plants regularly and fully up to schedule while new output is also reaching the market. The price position remained firm, with output heavily sold for this season's requirements. There appeared to be no unusual inquiry for foreign potash.

Sodium Nitrate—Market position continued firm and about in balance. Stocks are meeting current wants, but there are no excess stocks.

Superphosphate—Supply definitely short and getting tighter. November, 1951, production of 18 percent a.p.a. basis was 942,000 short tons—up 5,000 tons over November, 1950, production of 937,000 tons, according to NFA. Producers report that this upsurge in production may be only temporary, and that December, 1951, output will probably be somewhat less than during the same month a year ago. Production during the first 11 months of 1951 is up 4.3 percent, compared to the like period of 1950, when 9,924,000 tons of superphosphate were made.

Tankage—Sales in Chicago were made at $9.75 per unit of ammonia, an advance of 25c. New York was quiet and unchanged at $9.

(Sulphur report will now be found in the heavy chemicals market.)

Pesticides

Allethrin—Shipments have continued for government use in the manufacture of aerosol bombs but there are stocks available for civilian requirements. NPA states that production will be increased by the addition of another plant this year and still another in 1953 which will bring the annual output to 500,000 pounds.

BHC—Priced higher with indications that active competitive influences have spent most of their force. Producers named 1½c. to 2c. per gamma unit for carlots, works, for February shipment, and it was stated that it was doubtful if better than 2c. would be considered on dry dust with a range upward to 2¾c. per gamma unit. With prices showing more stabilization, it is expected demand will increase. Production during November 1951 amounted to 8,867,844 pounds, compared with 10,414,539 in October. The gamma isomer content in November was 1,267,076 pounds, against 1,412,677 in the preceding month.

2,4-D—Acid type has continued in tight supply with the market firm. November 1951 production was placed at 1,796,321 pounds, compared with 1,788,279 in October. Prices for the formulations have been unsettled with sniping reported in some sections of the West and South.

DDT—Rather difficult to purchase at

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Ammonium nitrate, eastern Canadian, $3 per ton.
BHC, 20c. per gamma unit.
Dried blood, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
92.5	92.5	92.5	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

*Fertilizer Tag Sales: December**

	Equivalent tons		
	Dec. 1951	Dec. 1950	Jan.-Nov. 1951
N. Carolina	[1]	[1]	1,637,448
S. Carolina	37,170	94,856	881,433
Georgia	74,132	62,248	1,196,402
Florida	97,185	120,795	1,108,026
Alabama	33,360	59,025	1,038,940
Tennessee	7,710	16,316	590,905
Arkansas	13,314	22,201	401,777
Louisiana	8,163	13,226	294,460
Texas	35,329	37,877	532,357
Oklahoma	[1]	[1]	147,250
Total South	326,363	426,544	7,878,998
Indiana	68,815	148,725	866,130
Kentucky	68,733	76,175	483,015
Missouri	58,317	65,809	679,272
Total Midwest	195,865	290,709	2,028,417
Grand total	522,228	717,253	9,907,415

* Data furnished by the National Fertilizer Association.
[1] Oklahoma and North Carolina report tax tag sales 30 days after the end of the current month. Oklahoma and North Carolina tag sales for November, 1951, represent 6,908 and 55,028 tons, respectively, compared to 4,513 and 87,037 tons during November, 1950. Virginia reports quarterly.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

present as most of the February production is under contract and a fairly large amount of export orders are still uncovered. Some March material for domestic use was available at the close. November 1951 production totaled 9,886,227 pounds, against 9,981,876 in the preceding month. NPA estimates the 1952 output at 130,000,000 pounds.

Lindane—Supply situation comfortable. NPA states that additional capacity will be in operation later this year.

Rotenone — Requirements are being readily satisfied at present. Importations from January through November 1951 totaled 5,600,000 pounds, compared with 9,800,000 for the year 1950. The Department of Agriculture has set its requirements for 1952 at 10,000,000 pounds. Importations this year will be regulated by the extent of demand.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Local trading picked up steadily during the past week as extensive ground work was begun by many of the large Southern California planters. The rapid firming up in organic materials during the previous week was met with considerable buyers' resistance and trading in most items was reportedly dull. Light offerings of fish meal are on the market and although few sales were reported, demand remains strong with prices firm for Canadian herring meal. Local sardine and tuna meal supplies are exhausted as in weeks previous.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$81.89 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $83.02 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$72.86 per ton bagged, 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $97.31 per ton in bags, 11/48 grades, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Blood meal—$7 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$82-$84 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. No domestic supplies available.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitroen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton, nominal, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey. $136.60 per ton, 60 percent tuna, nominal, bulk, f.o.b. San Diego or Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton, 70 percent Canadian herring, bagged, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $6-$6.25 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

N.C. Now Permitting Sale Of DDT Fertilizer Mixture

According to information received by the National Fertilizer Association, the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Board of Agriculture of North Carolina have approved the offering for sale within the state of fertilizer mixed with DDT.

The association said that two conditions attach to the approval:—(1) That all manufacturers formulating and offering the mixture for sale within the state must register the brands or mixtures with the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, and (2) that each bag of fertilizer must bear a red tag, size 3⅛ x 6¼, noting the amount of DDT contained per hundred pounds and other specific information.

Turkey Seeking Chlordane

The Turkish Economic Mission contemplates the purchase of 128,000 pounds of chlordane and in inviting interested suppliers to submit bids by 11 a.m. February 18. The bids should be submitted to the purchasing commission for insecticides and chemicals of the Turkish Economic Mission, 1700 Webster street N. W., Washington 11, D. C.

The material desired is technical refined grade chlordane meeting the tentative specification of WHO technical report No. 34, May 1951, para. 3.4, and delivery by March 20 is asked for. Further details may be obtained from the purchasing commission.

Barrett Names Advertising Agency

The Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has appointed Anderson & Cairns, Inc., as advertising agency for all Barrett products, except nitrogen materials, effective March 1.

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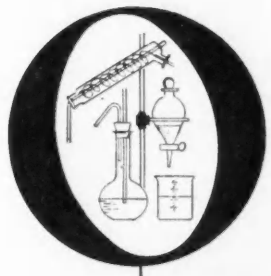

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Petroleum Derivatives

Because of the mild weather, producers reported some relaxation in the supply situation of propane last week. The gas remained quite strong, but there was a little less difficulty involved in meeting the needs of consumers. Butane was suddenly plentiful. Sellers reported there to be a good supply available in the eastern part of the country. Toluol remained unchanged. It was slightly easier than was the case a month ago, but there was no oversupply. Producers were just about able to cover the needs of consumers. Xylol was untroubled with adequate stocks to meet the normal requirements. Intermediate aromatic chemicals continued to display stability. They were available in sufficient quantities for present needs and production was steadily maintained. The higher boilers were generally strong, but presented no problem to either manufacturers or consumers.

Petroleum waxes remained in a state of weakness. Supply and production were quite large, although some cutback has been made in the output, and sales were limited. Members of the industry were hopeful of a pick up of demand now that the year-end inventories have been completed. Prices of these items were said to be shaded, from time to time, although the producers' quotations remained unchanged. There were good quantities of petrolatum readily available to consumers when needed. The same was true of the white mineral oils. Market prices of both these items were unchanged.

Solvents and Diluents

The market situation of petroleum toluol remained unchanged last week. The material was still considered to be rather tight, although much less so than was true several weeks ago. Government buying continued to account for a large portion of the available supply of toluol, thus leaving a limited amount for commercial use. Xylol was steady and without special feature. There was an adequate supply to meet all requirements, but no large stocks were held by producers. A fairly good interest was shown in the intermediate aromatic chemicals, and observers felt that the demand might pick up still more, according to recent indications. Some of the higher boilers were a bit tight, while others were comfortably stocked. Prices of all types remained unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market situation was unaltered throughout the past week. There continued to be a steady call for the material from customary users and production was maintained at a rate which made it easy for sellers to meet the demand. Prices were unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—Although the demand for this article was seasonally light, there continued to be a reasonably good volume of business done at steady prices. Stocks were ample and production continued unhampered.

Mineral Spirits—Producers had no difficulty in meeting the requirements of consumers as the output was steady and stocks well-maintained. Consumption was reported at a normal level and prices remained unchanged.

Rubber Solvent—A quiet situation was reported in this market. There was an adequate supply of material readily available to consumers upon inquiry. A fairly good volume of business was transacted. Price quotations were unchanged.

Stoddard Solvent—No change was reported in this market during the past week. There was a good balance between the available supply and the rate of consumption. The schedule of price quotations was stable.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Stocks were more than sufficient to meet the present requirements of consumers. Demand was rather mild, in keeping with the season. A pick up of buying interest was expected with the coming of the warmer weather. The price level remained steady.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 26 totaled 253,186,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Compared with the total of 254,324,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,138,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 937,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 201,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The warmer weather in some parts of the country during the past week or so seemed to have helped to ease the supply position of propane to some extent. The gas, which had been extremely tight, remained quite strong, but supplies appeared to be catching up with the sales. Producers were unable to explain a sudden abundance of butane in some areas. They reported the gas to be readily available after a period of tightness. Prices of both gases remained stable.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There continued to be much weakness in this market. Producers held very large supplies and buying interest was very much limited. In some places production has been cut in order that warehouse stocks might be decreased. However, new producing facilities have kept the output up. Prices were unchanged, but some shading was reported.

Paraffin — Like microcrystalline, this wax displayed softness because of an overabundance of supplies and a lack of consumer interest. Producers were hopeful of an increase of demand within the next few months, following the seasonal lull. Pricing schedules remained steady.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—For the week ended January 26, the American Petroleum Institute estimated the daily average production of crude oil at 6,098,650 barrels. During the same week, imports of oil amounted to 530,200 barrels per day. Revised estimates of the 1951 output indicated that domestic production amounted to about 2,246,000,000 barrels, imports did not exceed 180,000,000 barrels. This made for a gain of about 10,000,000 barrels of total crude stocks, which included a decline of 3,000,000 barrels of foreign stocks and an increase of 13,000,000 barrels of domestic. The indicated demand for domestic stocks amounted to 2,233,000,000 barrels, or 6,118,000 barrels daily.

From estimates prepared by the Bureau of Mines, it was indicated that the amount of domestic crude oil that will be consumed during February would be 6,310,000 barrels daily, compared with 6,280,000 forecast for January. Also included in the forecast was an estimated demand of 83,500,000 barrels of gasoline, a gasoline yield of 41.5 percent and total crude runs of 6,680,000 barrels per day.

Petrolatum — This market continued without special feature during the past week. There were ample stocks in the hands of producers to meet all requirements. Buying interest has been moderate and quotations remained unchanged.

White Mineral Oils—The prevailing situation last week was one of quiet stability. Supplies were plentiful and prices steady. Consumption, while not rushed, continued at a normal rate.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market for solvents and diluents witnessed little, if any change the past week. Stocks have been adequately maintained to meet all consumer requirements. Price listings were unchanged with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Prices for both butane and propane were firm and unchanged over previous weeks. No relief is in sight for the present tight supply position on both LPG's despite the increased rate of production until such time as the aviation industry requirements are satisfied and a more seasonal pattern is followed by other consumers. Propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles; butane quoted 4.8c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Petroleum Import Quotas Set at 4,985,584,800 Gals.

Imports of petroleum and petroleum products which will be permitted entry at half the normal import tax, in accordance with provisions of the Venezuelan trade agreement, will be limited to 4,985,584,800 gallons, it has been announced by the Bureau of Customs. This amount represents 5 percent of the refinery throughfoot of the domestic industry last year.

The products which are permitted entry at half the normal import tax, or at a rate of 10½ cents a barrel, are crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil, including fuel oil known as gas oil. The import quota for these products, which has been established, has been divided among the supplying countries as follows:—Venezuela, 2,961,437,371 gallons; Netherlands, 932,304,358 gallons, and other foreign countries, 1,091,843,071 gallons.

Continental Oil, Sinclair Plan Products Pipeline

Continental Oil Company and Sinclair Oil Corporation have announced joint plans calling for the construction of an eight-inch products pipeline from Sinclair, Wyo., to Salt Lake City, Utah. The line will be approximately 310 miles long and will cost an estimated $8,000,000. Initial carrying capacity will be 12,000 barrels daily and about 100,000 barrels of products will be required for line fill.

To build and operate the line, the two companies have formed Pioneer Pipe Line Company, the capital stock of which will be 65 percent owned by Continental and 35 percent by Sinclair Pipe Line Company, a Sinclair Oil subsidiary.

Indiana Standard to Build Refinery in North Dakota

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, considers the Williston Basin such a promising source of crude oil that it intends to build a new refinery with a capacity of 15,000 barrels per day in North Dakota, A. W. Peake, president, has announced. He added that "the refinery would be designed so that it could be expanded to run at least 30,000 barrels per day as crude production and market demand for products increased."

"A definite site will be selected soon," Mr. Peake said. "Necessary government approvals for the project will be requested in the near future. Engineering work has already been started but construction probably cannot begin until 1953."

Atlantic Appoints Ingersoll Ass't Domestic Sales Mgr.

The appointment of Howard H. Ingersoll as assistant general manager of the domestic sales department has been announced by the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia. He has been serving since 1931 as manager of the company's southern marketing region. Mr. Ingersoll will be transferred from the company's southern regional headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., to Atlantic's main office in Philadelphia to assume responsibility for regional marketing activities.

Lion Oil to Expand El Dorado Refinery

Lion Oil Company has announced approval of a $5,000,000 expansion program at its El Dorado, Ark., refinery. According to T. M. Martin, Lion Oil president, the program will include construction of a catalytic cracking unit, two steam generators and a water-cooling tower. When the new units go into operation, late in 1953, it is expected that refinery throughput will be increased to 23,500 barrels of crude oil daily.

PAD Post to Hewitt

G. W. Hewitt, formerly special assistant to the director of the gas facilities division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense, has been named assistant director of the division. Mr. Hewitt's position is a new one within PAD. He will be charged with the supervision and direction of the day-to-day operations of the division under Louis C. Sonnen, the division's director.

Sun Orders 2 More Supertankers

Sun Oil Company has contracted with Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary, for the construction of two more supertankers of 30,000 deadweight tons each, bringing to four the number of tankers of this type placed on order by Sun with the shipyard. Capacity of each of these tankers is approximately 250,000 barrels of crude oil. Construction is under way on the two tankers ordered by Sun last year.

Trade Briefs

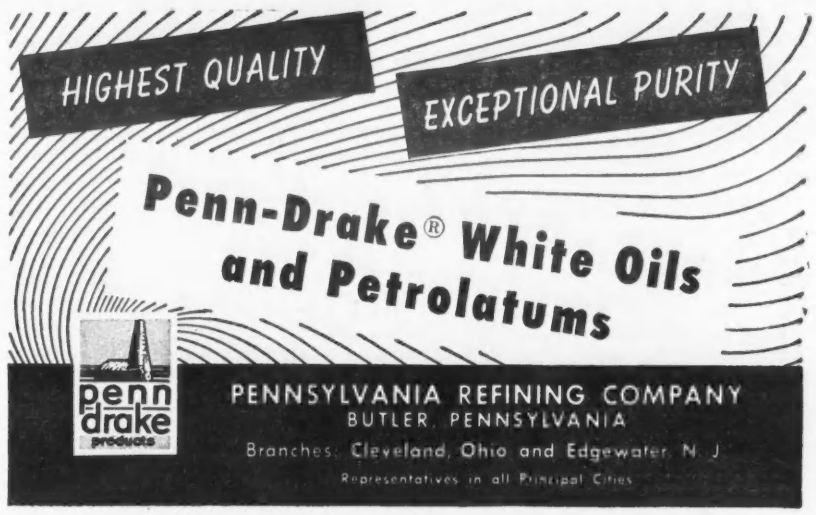
Donald R. Waugh has been named national supervisor of field operations for the oil industry information committee of the American Petroleum Institute.

Robert L. Minckler, president of the General Petroleum Corporation, has been elected to his second term as president of the Western Oil & Gas Association.

S. A. Newman has been named manager of direct sales for Companhia Brazileira de Petroleo Gulf, marketing subsidiary in Rio de Janeiro for Gulf Oil Corporation.

Shell Oil Company, New York, has named G. Gordon Biggar, formerly assistant manager in charge of special projects, manager of public relations.

John C. Dean, manager of the industrial district of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company's New England division, became manager of the industrial division of the lubricating department February 1.



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Antibiotics Seen Promising As Plant Disease Control

Antibiotics, used in the treatment of human illness, might in the future also be used to control plant diseases, according to recent tests of the Department of Agriculture.

In exploratory experiments at the plant industry station, Beltsville, Md., Dr. J. W. Mitchell, Dr. W. J. Zaumeyer, and Powell Anderson have found the antibiotic, streptomycin sulphate, to be effective in controlling halo blight, a bacterial disease of bean seedlings. In their greenhouse experiments, the scientists applied minute amounts of twelve antibiotics as a thin layer of paste to the stems of black valentine bean seedlings. These were then inoculated with halo blight organisms. Apparently the antibiotics were absorbed by the stems and moved up to the leaves in sufficient amounts to prevent growth of the organisms. But much more work is needed before any of the antibiotics can be recommended for practical disease control on farms, it was said.

OIT Reveals Some Export Quotas for 1st, 2nd Quarters

Export quotas for the first and second quarters of 1952 have been announced by the Office of International Trade for several products. Shipments of furnace carbon black will be limited to 32,500,000 pounds during the first quarter, including not more than 6,000,000 pounds of thermal type and not more than 10,500,000 pounds of SRF type.

The quota for tin metal in ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs and other forms is the same for both the first and second quarters, 33,600 pounds; for lead base solder, foil, collapsible tubes, babbitt metal, tin pipe, plates, sheets, tubes, and other primary forms, the quota is 526,400 pounds, tin content, for the first quarter, and 414,400 pounds, tin content, for the second quarter.

Ethyl Elects 3 Directors

The election of Joseph A. Costello, B. Bynum Turner, and Sanford M. Wagner to the board of directors of Ethyl Corporation, New York, has been announced by E. L. Shea, president. The three men are all vice-presidents of Ethyl and in charge of operating functions within the company. Mr. Costello, who is responsible for the coordination and planning of the corporation's activities, has been associated with Ethyl since 1928. Mr. Turner, who is vice-president in charge of research and engineering, joined Ethyl in 1946. Mr. Wagner, vice-president in charge of sales, joined the corporation in 1926, less than two years after it was first organized.

SDPA Posts to Three

Telford Taylor, head of the Small Defense Plants Administration, has announced the appointment of two additional regional directors for the SDPA and the naming of an assistant at a regional office. Edward J. Stewart has been named New England regional director, with headquarters at Boston. J. Walter Malmquist has been appointed regional director for Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana, with headquarters at Minneapolis. Endicott Peabody, former attorney for the Office of Price Stabilization, has been made an assistant in the SDRA Boston office.

Solvay Offers Chlorine Bulletin

Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has announced a new expanded and revised fifty-seven page edition of its technical and engineering bulletin No. 7, "Liquid Chlorine—Its Properties, Transportation Equipment, and Safe Handling." The announcement states that the edition contains additions and revisions to the material of the widely circulated previous editions. Readers in the United States and Canada can obtain copies of this bulletin without charge by addressing request to Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, advertising and sales promotion department, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

US Broadens Chemical Essential Workers List

The list of essential activities for use in connection with consideration by the Department of Defense in calling reserves to active duty has been extended by the Department of Commerce to include production of kaolin clay, tetraethyl lead, and adhhesives.

In announcing the additions, Secretary Charles W. Sawyer emphasized that the sole purpose of the list is to serve as a guide in obtaining manpower for the armed forces. It is not designed for use in connection with priorities, materials allocations, rationing preference, or other similar purposes.

The present list, like the list issued on April 8, 1951, does not follow any established industrial classification system, but groups essential activities under twenty-five broad headings. In the chemical and allied products group, the following activities are listed:—

Coal and petroleum crudes and intermediates; explosives and components; rubber processing chemicals; feedstocks for the production of synthetic rubbers; solvents; non-coal and non-petroleum crudes and intermediates; fertilizer materials; alkalies and chlorine; titanium dioxide; sulphuric acid; pesticides; medicinals and pharmaceuticals, and tetraethyl lead.

Hooker Appoints Five

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has made five new technical appointments. In its development and research department. Abram Davis has been taken on as a research chemist and Beryl B. McKown has been named a technician in the physical laboratory. The following have been added to the engineering department:—Thomas Hooker, chemical engineer; William F. Harvey, mechanical engineer, and Edward J. Kalota, draftsman.

Mines Bureau Names Two

The Bureau of Mines has named Paul Zinner, regional director of region V at Minneapolis, Minn., chief of the minerals division in Washington, D. C., succeeding Lowell B. Moon, who has resigned to accept a position in private industry. Paul T. Allsman, previously with the Denver, Col., office of the bureau, has been named to fill the regional directorship at Minneapolis vacated by Mr. Zinner.

Trade Briefs

Empire State Petroleum Association will hold a two-day convention and trade exhibit May 12 and 13 at the Roosevelt hotel, New York.

South Penn Oil Company has bought 600 acres of oil land in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., from Penn Valley Crude Oil Corporation, Olean, N. Y.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has named Don Campbell, John Canning and J. M. Patterson assistant directors of public relations.

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PAD Aids Building of 21 Oil Pipelines in 2nd Quarter

Sixteen large crude-oil pipelines and five large petroleum-products lines in the United States have received priorities assistance from the Petroleum Administration for Defense for the second quarter of 1952, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, Petroleum Administrator for Defense, announced February 6. Estimated construction cost for the crude-oil lines is $243,052,211, and for the products lines $34,356,396, or a total of $277,408,607.

Second-quarter allotments for the crude-oil lines totaled 218,864 tons of line pipe; for the major products lines, 20,620 tons. An additional 32,097 tons of pipe went to miscellaneous small projects—crude and products—including terminals, small construction, and MRO (maintenance, repair, and operations). Overall the allotments totaled 280,581 tons.

Of the sixteen crude-oil pipelines, nine are scheduled for completion in the second quarter of the year, six for the third quarter, and one for the fourth quarter. Two of the products pipelines are scheduled for completion in the second quarter, two in the third quarter, and one in the fourth.

Obituaries

Thilo C. Hoelzer

Thilo C. Hoelzer, vice-president and manager of National Lead Company's subsidiary, Master Metals, Inc., died February 1 in Cleveland, Ohio. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Hoelzer came to this country from Germany forty years ago and made a career for himself in the metal industry, mainly with National Lead. Since 1933 he had been with Master Metals, after service with the Matteawan, N. J., plant of the company.

Edward J. Kiefer

Edward J. Kiefer, district sales manager for the Sigmund Ullman Company, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., died February 3 in Manhasset, L. I. He was forty-seven years old.

Mr. Kiefer joined the staff of the Frank H. Stevens Company in 1925. When this firm was purchased by the Ullman company in 1928 he became Ullman's New York City branch manager. Mr. Kiefer was made district sales manager for the company in 1937.

Samuel Abrash, retired soap manufacturer, formerly in business in Paterson, N. J., and New York, died February 4 in Patterson. He was sixty-three.

William L. Archer, a salesman for the United States Gypsum Company, New York, died February 6 in the Bronx, N. Y. He was thirty-five years old.

Henry Booth, vice-president of the Shawinigan Products Corporation, New York, died February 4 in that city. He was sixty years of age. Mr. Booth had been with Shawinigan for thirty-one years.

Daniel J. Brown, a shipping department employee of the Esso Standard Oil Company refinery in Bayonne, N. J., died February 4 at his home in Roselle Park, N. J. His age was fifty-seven.

Oscar R. Flynn, chief chemist for the Waldrich Company, Delawanna, N. J., died February 6 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old. Mr. Flynn had been with Waldrich, a firm of silk dyers and finishers, for forty-six years.

Theodore C. Kuser, an employee of the Interchemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., died February 2. He was fifty-three.

Edwin F. Lankes, eastern region supervisor of Detrex Corporation, Detroit, Mich., died January 22.

Dr. Charles F. Longfellow, president and medical director of the G. W. Carnrick Company, Newark, N. J., died January 30 in Bloomfield, N. J. He was sixty-nine years of age. Dr. Longfellow had been with Carnrick since 1918.

Robert Marvell, for many years a shipping supervisor for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. at its Newburgh, N. Y., plant, died February 6 at his home there. His age was sixty-five. Mr. Marvell retired from duPont a few years ago.

Thomas F. Nugent, a warehouse supervisor for United Distillers of America, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y., died there February 5. His age was sixty-two.

Dr. Francis W. Pennell, curator of botany at the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, died February 3 in Media, Pa. He was sixty-five years old.

Richard K. Quimby, a foreman for Refined Syrups & Sugars, Inc., at its Yonkers, N. Y., refinery, died there February 7. He was thirty-three.

Albert F. Ratz, New York office manager of the Celanese Corporation of America, died February 4. He was fifty-eight years of age.

Rear Adm. Harold W. Smith, retired former chief of the Navy's medical research program, died February 4 at Bethesda, Md. He was seventy-four.

David G. Stenstrom, consultant to the Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and for forty years a leader in Canada's pulp and paper industry, died January 31 in Victoria, B. C. He was sixty-five. He had been with Celanese since 1947.

Richard W. Sweet, retired assistant traffic manager of E. I. duPont Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died February 5 in New York. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Sweet had been with duPont for twenty-eight years.

Henry A. Young, a biological chemist for the Wallerstein Company, New York, died February 7 in White Plains, N. Y. He was sixty-five years of age. Mr. Young had been with Wallerstein for forty-seven years.

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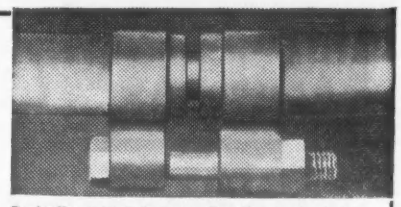

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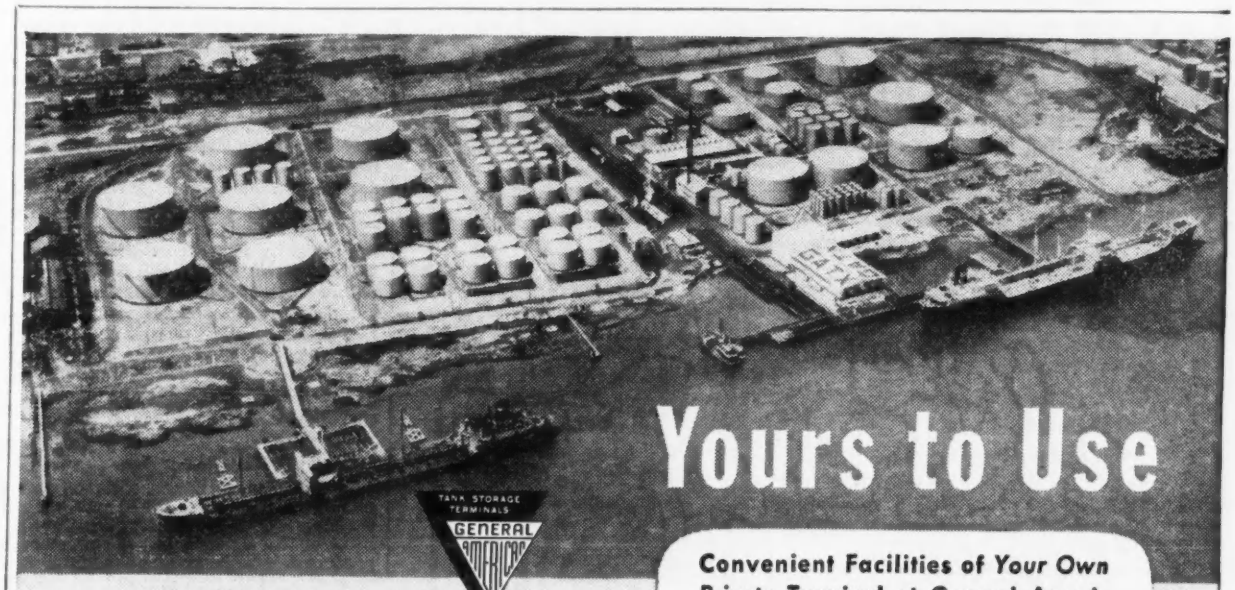

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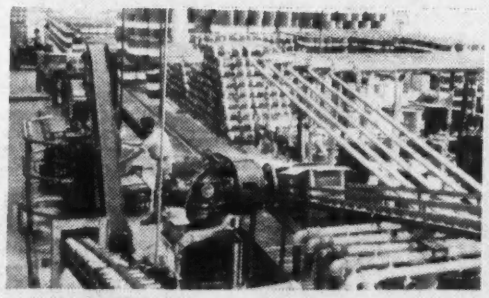

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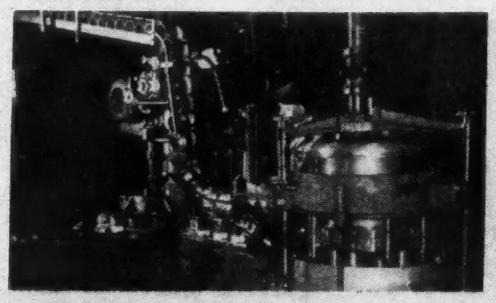

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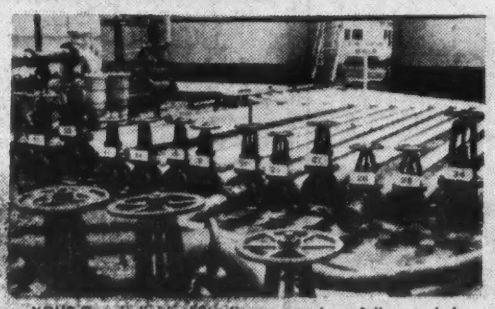

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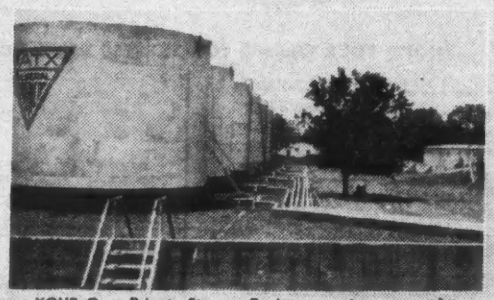

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Coal Chemicals

There were a few scattered signs that this year's business was finally taking hold. A few items in the coal chemicals market remained tight. There were some indications that demand for some dyestuff intermediates was picking up a bit. This might be the beginning of the long climb back for the textile industry, it was felt. The demand for coal chemicals used in insecticide production was anticipated as being abnormally heavy this year. Use of the solvent properties of xylol in this production was expected to put a temporary pinch on this market.

Those chemicals which were still described as tight, were crude naphthalene, pyridin, phthalic anhydride, and resorcinol. Although refined naphthalene was still fairly tight, it was said to be a bit easier. Those manufacturers who had long been using refined in place of crude were able to get more crude and thus use less of the refined material than they have in the past.

The market for phenol was said to be a bit weak. Most producers were able to unload all of their production, but only with a little sales effort. The high boil cresylic acids were said to be pretty weak. The cresols were fairly weak, but they were said by some producers to be stronger than natural phenol. Benzol was still said to be short of demand, as was toluol. The big factor in the toluol market was considered to be government allocations. Some producers of xylol were still a little short of balance while others were slightly long on supplies.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that steel production for the week ending February 9 was 100.6 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,090,000 tons of ingots and castings, as compared with 2,079,000 tons the previous week, and 1,933,100 tons a year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—This market continued to follow the pattern which it had set up during the month of January. Supplies were still short of the demand, but the pressure on producers has been eased slightly from what the supply and demand relationship had been in early Fall of last year. It was not felt that there were any significant changes to be expected in this market within the next few weeks.

The price of benzol advanced 2 cents per gallon in the Philadelphia district, effective Feb. 1, making a 2-cent spread in the price schedules of different producers in that area. The current quotations were 37 to 39 cents per gallon for the pure nitration material on a works basis, in tankcar lots.

The monthly coke report of the Bureau of Mines showed that the total production of benzol by cokeoven operators during the month of November was 14,876,392 gallons as compared with 15,178,231 gallons in October. Motor grade output of 459,398 gallons was included in the November total. The total cokeoven production for the first eleven months of 1951 was 162,605,438 gallons as against 147,029,200 gallons in a comparable period in 1950.

Creosote—Most suppliers reported that this item was pretty much in a balanced relationship between supply and demand. Some producers said, however, that some additional sales effort was necessary to keep the material moving. Price schedules of suppliers held firm at their old levels. The crude coaltar material was 20 cents per gallon in tankcars on a works, freight adjusted basis. Tankcars of the refined material were 27 cents per gallon, on the same basis.

According to the November report of the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven production of creosote was 3,019,007 gallons during that month, as compared to 2,792,442 gallons in October of 1951. The former figure brings the January through November total up to 30,268,455 gallons. During the comparable period of 1950 the total was 30,240,900 gallons.

Cresols—This market was said to be in balance, with respect to supply and demand. Producers said that supplies were adequate to take care of the present demand. Some producers found that a little more sales effort was necessary to move all of their material. It was also said that the cresols were reaching more outlets than they have been for some time. However, the demand has kept pace with the supply, leaving the market little changed from recent weeks.

Coaltar—The crude products' output in November of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 65,343,139 gallons, by cokeoven operators. This was compared to the October production of 67,831,075 gallons. The November figure brings the eleven months total up to 726,425,170 gallons, compared to 673,956,600 gallons during the first eleven months of 1950.

Cresylic Acid—This item was fairly well in balance last week. Supplies were adequite and demand was sustained at a fair level in the domestic market. The increasingly greater number of consumers who were now obtaining this acid, made it more difficult for producers to accurately gauge this market, it was said. It was felt that the balanced supply position would probably remain steady for the next few weeks.

The imported ADF material continued to be a poor market. It was said that it was only with great sales effort that even small amounts of the material could be moved. The market price held firm, it was said by importers, at a spread of $1.30 to $1.35. There were spot shipments reported at a figure of $1.25 but this figure was considered to be below the actual market. Some importers felt that the price schedules for the ADF acid would probably not drop much further than they have during the past few months, since many importers would rather sit on their inventories than continually reduce their prices and thereby sustain greater losses in this market.

It was further said that this watchful waiting period would exist as long as it takes for external conditions to bring about a change in this market. Turbulent world conditions were said to have done their share in holding up the price of this imported acid. It was felt that the sudden flare-up of hostilities in Indonesia would do much to prevent any drastic reduction in the current price of ADF acid.

Naphthalene—The market for the domestic material was still fairly tight last week. Demands for the crude product have been sustained at a good level. Suppliers were not yet in a position to fill all orders which came in last week. It was felt that the increased production throughout 1951 had done much to ease the pressure on producers. Whatever easing there will be in the future will likely be the result of even greater output, it was said. However, the present tight market was not expected to change greatly during the next month or so.

It was noted that some consumers were still using the refined material, at higher costs, because they were unable to get sufficient quantities of the crude chemical. However, as evidence that this market has eased somewhat over the critical supply position of last year there was said to be less and less of the refined product used as replacement for crude naphthalene.

The imported market was unchanged from the previous week. Price schedules were steady, with a 1¼-cent spread among importers. The lower limit quoted by importers was 10 cents per pound. It was said that foreign suppliers continued to offer sufficient quantities for sale in this country.

The Bureau of Mines reported that cokeoven operators produced 10,809,496

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
137.2	137.2	137.2	107.5	134.9

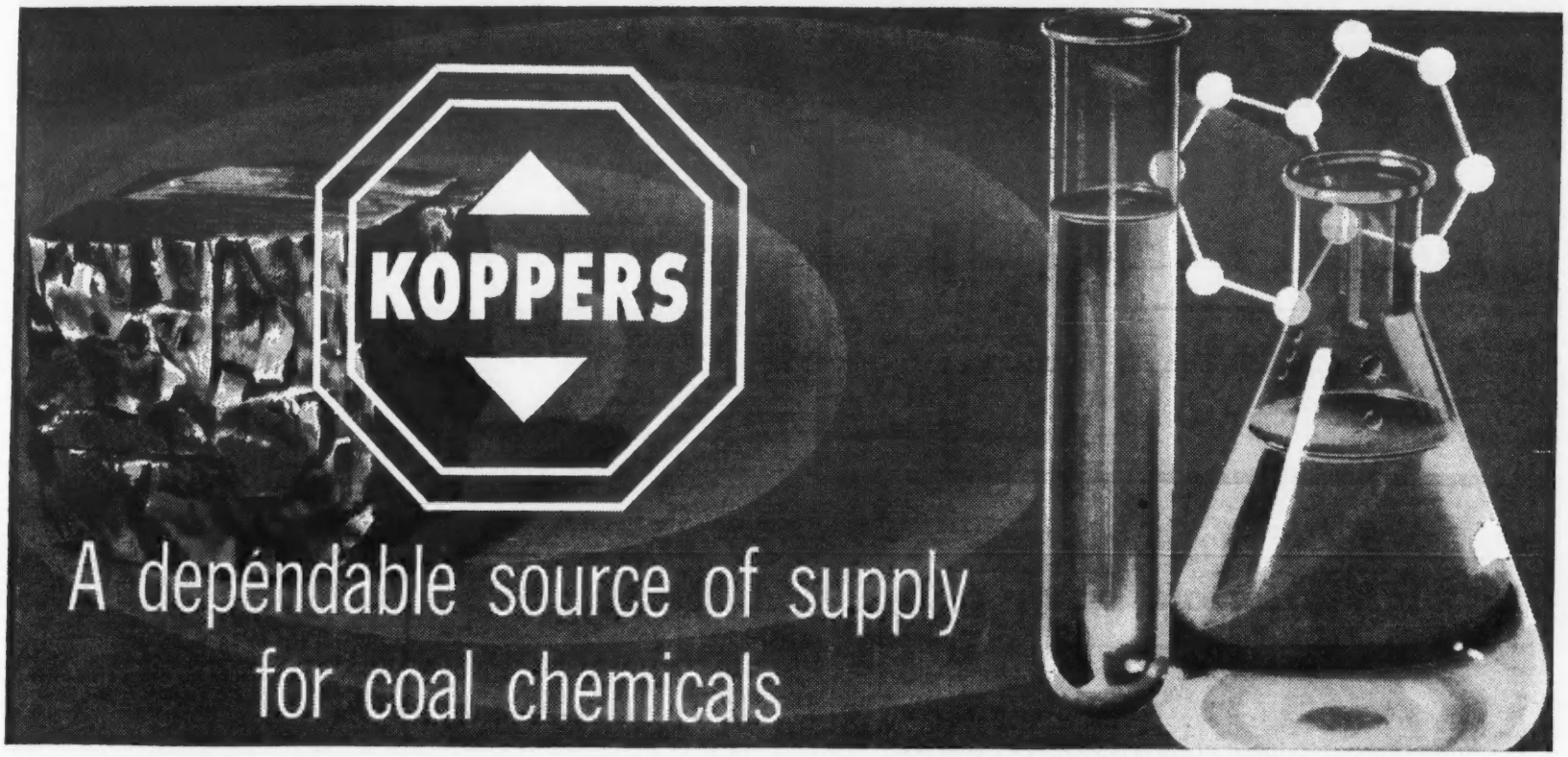
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended February 9, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	965,923
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,756,491
Benzol	gals.	3,447,732
Coaltar	gals.	15,493,857
Creosote oil	gals.	642,083
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,470,642
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,313
Toluol	gals.	675,388
Xylol	gals.	181,460

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



benzol
toluol
xylol
phenol
cresols
xylenols
cresylic acid

crystal free neutral oil
tar acid oils
pyridine
picolines
lutidines
quinoline

naphthalene—(crude and refined)
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate
acenaphthene
beta methyl naphthalene
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pounds of crude naphthalene during the month of November last year. In October cokeoven operators produced 11,089,025 pounds. The total production for the period from January through November was 116,384,598 pounds. Napthalene output during the corresponding period in 1950 was 90,605,000 pounds.

Phenol—Most producers were pretty close to balance in this item last week. It was felt that slower demand for phenolic resins and adhesives, and in addition, the reduced demands from the protective coatings industry were some of the factors which have gradually improved the supply position of phenol over the past several months.

It was not expected that there will be much change in this market during the next few weeks. It has been noted, however, that the seasonal demand from the protective industry will soon be due to show more activity in this market. Increased demands from this direction were expected to become significant by March.

Pyridin—There was little change from the tight supply position of this market last week. Demand continued to meet the production of suppliers. It was said that there was not likely to be much relief during the next several weeks. Production of methylethyl pyridin was not expected to adversely affect the market for two-degree material. In addition, the refined material was expected to hold its own, even where substituted pyridin may be used as a partial or an entire replacement, until 2-methyl-5-ethyl pyridin is more available later on in the year. Producers felt that pyridin will remain fairly tight through the rest of this month.

The November report of the Bureau of Mines indicated that cokeoven operators produced 182,330 pounds, total, of the crude and refined material. In October the production was 192,797 pounds. Of the November figure, 136,480 pounds were the 2 degree material. The total of crude and refined pyridin for the eleven months of 1951 was 1,823,253 pounds, as compared to 1,476,500 pounds during that period of 1950.

Solvent Naphtha—According to the November report of the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators produced 435,015 gallons of the crude heavy solvent in that month, as compared with 509,284 gallons in October. This brings the total for the first eleven months of 1951 up to 5,214,565 gallons, as against 5,149,600 gallons during the corresponding period of 1950.

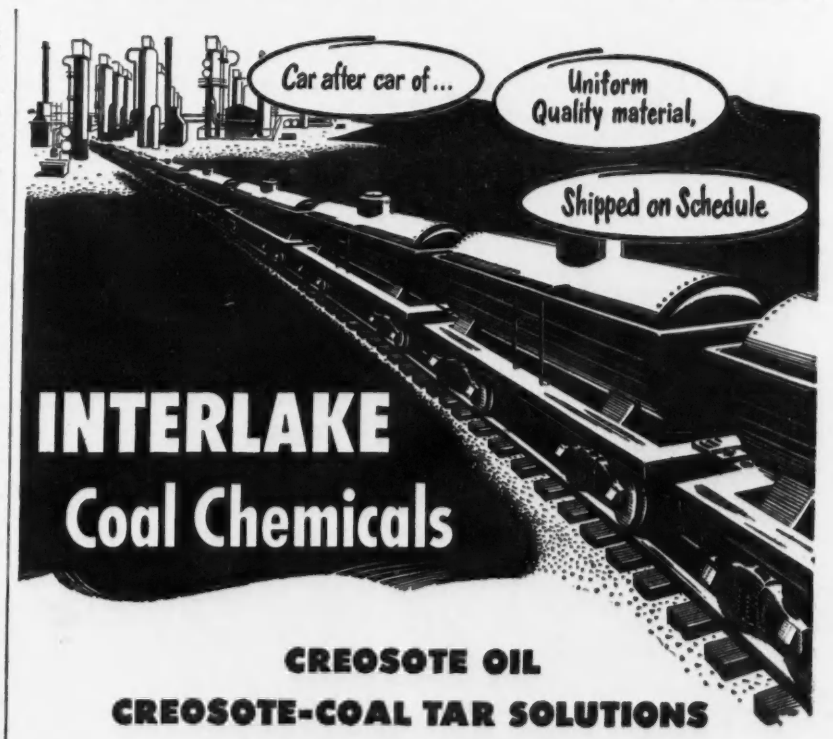
The refined light solvent output for November was 19,047 gallons, as compared to 12,810 gallons produced by cokeoven operators in October. The November figure made the 1951 total 155,413 gallons for the first eleven months. The comparable period of 1950 saw production of 323,100 gallons by cokeoven operators.

Toluol—There was a slight variance in the supply position of different producers of this item. Some producers found that they had adequate supplies to meet the industrial demand, while other producers were unable to keep up with that demand. It was said that the big factor in the short overall picture of this market was the continued large volume of government allocations for direct defense uses. It was felt that without these government orders, there would be enough toluol for all of the consumers at the present demand levels. It was said that consumer demand had not been up to former levels. However, this item was expected to remain short in the immediate weeks ahead.

According to the Bureau of Mines, cokeoven operators during the month of November produced 2,780,853 gallons of toluol. The output in October was 2,947,849 gallons. Total production from January to November was 31,510,304 gallons in 1951. During the same period in 1950 the output was 27,930,900 gallons.

Xylol—There were some indications that the demand for use of the solvent in the insecticide market was beginning to pick up for the seasonal production. Requirements for the Department of Agriculture and shipments abroad were expected to be heavy for the insecticides. It was therefore expected that the subsequent demands for xylol would tighten up this market while insecticide production is at its peak. Hence this market, which has been in relatively good balance over the past few months, will temporarily grow a little tighter, it was felt.

The output of all grades of xylol by cokeoven operators in November, according to the Bureau of Mines' report, was 720,055 gallons, as compared with 791,091 gallons produced in October of last year. The November figure brings the total for eleven months in 1951 up to 8,339,691 gal-



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lons, as against 7,313,900 gallons during that period in 1950.

Intermediates

Acetoacetanilide—Supplies were said to be adequate to meet the present levels of demand. It was not expected that there will be much change in this market during the next few weeks. The current price schedule quoted by producers was 73 cents per pound for fiber drums in carlots, on a delivered basis. The less than carlot price was 74 cents per pound for fiber drums, on the same basis.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide—This market was said to be in a pretty fair state of balance between supply and demand. Producers did not expect any change in the volume of demand in the near future. Current price quotations by various producers were at a range of $1.14 to $1.22 per pound for fiber drums in carlots, on a delivered basis. In less than carlots, the fiber drum price was quoted as being $1.15 to $1.23 per pound, on the same basis. No changes of prices were expected in the next few weeks.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide—Supplies were said to be adaquate to meet the current demand from consumers. Producers felt that there would be little change in this market during the next month, either in price or supply and demand relationship. The current price for fiber drums was 78 cents per pound in carlots, on a delivered basis. The price quoted by producers for less than carlot quantities was 79 cents per pound, also on a delivered basis.

Anilin—Most producers had ample supplies to take care of consumer needs. Some producers, in fact, found that their supplies were greater than the demand for this item, to such an extent that they have had to curtail production because of the lack of storage space. It was explained that there was a full cent difference between the tankcar price of various producers and those producers whose price schedules were at the lower limit of the range were enjoying the largest share of consumer demand.

Methylphenylpyrazolone — This market was found to be fairly well in balance last week. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet demand, which was up a bit from the level of previous weeks. It was felt that the slight pick up was due to increased call for dyestuff intermediates. It was one of the few signs that the textile industry might be on its way out of the long endured slump.

Prices currently quoted were $1.60 to $1.70 per pound in 250 pound drums on a delivered basis. In less than 250 pound drums, prices quoted ranged from $1.80 to $1.90 also on a delivered basis.

Orthochloroanilin—Supplies were said to be adequate to meet demand. This market was felt to be in balance. The current price schedule quoted by producers was 65c. per pound for drum carlots, and 67c. per pound for smaller lots.

Phenylcarbethoxypyrazolone — A little more activity was noticed in this market last week. It was said that demand from the dye industry was showing some signs of picking up a bit. The market was reported just about in balance, with respect to the supply and demand. Prices remained unchanged at $3.60 per pound for 250 pound fiber drums, on a delivered East basis, and in less than 250 pound drums, the price quoted was $4 per pound on the same basis. No changes of price schedules were anticipated in the immediate weeks ahead.

Phthalic Anhydride—This important intermediate continued to be in a tight market. However, it was said that the reductions in demand for alkyd resins and plasticizers have taken much of the pressure off of phthalic. Then too, the greater availability of naphthalene has done much in that direction.

Since there were no expected increases or decreases in demand for phthalic anhydride in the next few weeks, it was felt that this item would remain pretty much the same as it has been over the last month or so, tight, but with reduced pressure on suppliers. A pick up in plasticizers was expected in March, which would reflect in the market for phthalic.

Quinolin—This market was described as being in fairly good balance last week. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet the demand, and the demand was comparatively good. But, some producers felt that the demand might not be as good during the coming month, as it was last week. These suppliers feel that the reduction of demand, which is expected, will be due to the entrance of methylethyl pyridin into competition with quinolin for a larger portion of the niacin market. Some producers expected quinolin to be on the long side in the next month or so.

Gen'l Aniline Ups Waltcher

Milton Waltcher has been appointed manager of the industrial engineering department at the Grasselli Works, General Aniline & Film Corporation, Linden, N. J. Mr. Waltcher, acting manager of the department since last April, joined General Aniline as a senior industrial engineer in 1949.

Trade Briefs

American Society for Metals recently paid tribute to the National Bureau of Standards on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary.

Robert S. Mercer has joined Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, as a sales engineer on corrosion resistant products.

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the release to licensees of new hard coatings for aluminum where high resistance to abrasion is desired.

Dr. Edwin A. Meier, technical assistant to the plant manager at the General Aniline & Film Corporation plant, Linden, N. J., was guest of honor at a dinner recently, marking his retirement after thirty-three years service.

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Chemical Exports Increased Sharply in Nov.; Imports Off

United States exports of chemicals and related products rose sharply in November over October to a total of $90,200,000, according to preliminary estimates which have been released by the Bureau of Census. Imports declined moderate, however, from $22,300,000 in October to $20,400,000 in November.

The increase in exports amounted to $19,100,000 and was attributed by the bureau largely to increased exports of medicinals and pharmaceutical preparations, and coaltar products. Large advances also were recorded in November in exports of textile fibers and manufacturers, vegetable food products and metals manufactures.

Exports of all domestic and foreign merchandise was up while imports were down in November. The bureau estimated November exports at $1,386,000,000 against $1,155,000,000 in October and said that the rise was partly due to settlement of the maritime strike in New York. Imports fell from $833,100,000 in October to $818,400,000 in November, but even so they were about 11 percent above the 1950 monthly average, although 12 percent below the average for the first six months of 1951.

Grassland Int'l Congress To Be Held August 17-23

The sixth International Grassland Congress will be held August 17 to 23 at Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., under the joint sponsorship of the State department and the Food and Agricultural Organization.

The meeting will provide an opportunity for scientists and technicians from various parts of the world to exchange information concerning the production, improvement, management, and use of grasslands. It is expected that, by focusing attention on grassland matters, the congress will provide the participating countri s with increased means for developing more balanced agricultural economies and will thereby lead to more effective production of livestock products, especially meat and milk; other food supplies, higher levels of nutrition, and better methods for the conservation of land and water resources.

Mexico Plans Sulphur Increase

Mexico plans to increase its production of sulphur this year from 1,800 tons to 40,000 tons. The government's oil company, Pemex, said that new sulphur recovery plants in Mexican refineries would account for the increase. Nearly all of the country's sulphur is exported, since Mexico has no sulphuric acid industry of its own.

West Returns to Fulton Bag

Fulton Bag Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has announced the return of Otis G. West to its New Orleans, La., branch after an illness of over three years. Mr. West joined Fulton in Atlanta in 1927, was transferred to New Orleans in 1929 where he spent twenty years in the sales department.

Trade Briefs

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has developed "Pensal W," a new detergent designed for industrial laundry.

Dudley L. Rainey has joined the Foote Mineral Company as mining engineer of the company's Kings Mountain, N. C., branch.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following the announcement of certain hormone price reductions by one producer in the previous period, last week saw the remaining producers follow suit. Progesterone and methyl testosterone were reduced 50 cents per gram while testosterone and testosterone propionate were lowered 35 cents per gram. Cocoa butter was reduced 2 cents per pound, reflecting changing conditions in the bean market.

The castor bean market showed some easing with quotations nominally at $250 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. As a result of increased costs of castor oil, one producer of sebacic acid was forced to advance his price 2½c. per pound the first of the month. This material, incidentally, remains under government allocation, being in short supply and considered essential in the defense program.

Crude glycerin remained in poor demand. Despite the fact that Argentinian crude was not a factor in the current market, the price of domestic crude continued to weaken with one sale reported at a low of 21c. per pound.

Demand for refined grades of glycerin was fair. Increased quantities of synthetic now available were expected to keep glycerin in good supply in the future despite curtailed soap production brought about by the expanding usage of synthetic detergents.

Negotiations were still going on in Cuba for new crop molasses. The Cuban Sugar Institute had established an earlier price of 20 cents per gallon. To date, very little had been bought at that figure. The current market makes this figure a prohibitive one for fermentation producers who were reported to be willing to pay 16 cents, at the most, for this year's blackstrap. As it is, fermentation producers have carried over a sizable quantity of alcohol from last year which had been made from high priced molasses.

In the commodity market, menthol continued very weak. There was virtually no demand and reports from Brazil and Japan indicate bumper crops in the coming year. Most large consumers of natural menthol were still working off large inventories built up early last year. Natural camphor was in a similar position, with new crop material being offered at prices substantially over those quoted for distress material here.

Alcohol—Demand was reportedly good, being definitely improved over that in the closing months of 1951. The price break at the beginning of the year gave an impetus to the latent interest and was said to have opened up additional sources of consumption previously inaccessable due due to prohibitive cost at the time.

Reports on the progress of the Cuban molasses talks did not indicate whether the Cuban Sugar Institute had budged from its announced price of 20c. per gallon for this year's crop. Feed mixers have indicated that 18c. was their top price and fermentation alcohol producers were said to be quoting 16c. as the maximum price they would be willing to pay for new crop molasses. It was bad enough last year, when many producers of fermentation alcohol were forced to buy high priced molasses and were ultimately stuck throughout a good portion of the year with high priced alcohol in a slow market.

With alcohol currently quoted at 75c., and one synthetic producer 20c. below this figure, it becomes fairly evident that very little molasses will be bought at 20c., according to observers in the trade.

Meeting one month later than usual, the Institute was not expected to be able to hold out at the announced price since blackstrap storage tanks were filling up. Alcohol producers were said to have another two months supply on hand and there did not appear to be much doubt as to the ultimate outcome in current negotiations.

Aloin—Despite tightening supplies, prices held firm. The trend for the near future was definitely higher due to increased raw material costs. As far as could be determined, the size of the aloes crop was not the decisive factor in driving aloes quotations upward. Rather, the labor costs in gathering the raw material had gone up due to the higher wages being paid by Venzuelean oil companies. Not only has there been a decided impulse in the demand for labor by oil producers but sizable mining operations are currently being carried out in that area.The vast new steel mill being constructed at Morrisville was expected to use Venzuelean iron ore exclusively. Thus it can be seen how the dwindling labor supply has driven wage demands higher.

Producers of aloin reported small stocks of material on hand. One rehandler reported that he was selling what material he had on hand in small lots, not only to conserve his supply but to command the best price he could under the current ceiling. Some revision in the ceiling prices for aloin was in the wind.

Camphor—Trade in natural camphor was poor. Current quotations were some 6c. to 7c. per pound below those for new crop material, duty paid, with little activity. The synthetic material continued to command most of the market, despite higher prices. Raw material problems apparently have been solved and supplies of the synthetic were expected to be adequate in the foreseeable future.

Castor Oil—Imports of castor beans were up considerably from those of previous weeks. The market has weakened somewhat with offerings nominally in the neighborhood of $250 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil. Castor oil continues in short supply, not being readily available.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended February 7 totaled 8,601,900 pounds, compared to 2,356,500 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil during the same period were 3,328,000 pounds compared to 100,000 pounds landed during the corresponding week in 1950.

Total imports of beans since the first of the year to date aggregated 28,493,200 pounds, compared to 36,637,200 pounds landed during the similar period in 1950. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 13,648,000 pounds, compared to 11,481,600 pounds brought in during the corresponding period last year.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting shifting market conditions in beans, cocoa butter was down 2c. per pound from the previous week. The current quotation on cocoa butter was 71½c. per pound. Demand continued poor and was definitely off from pre-Korea years. Apparently the decreased purchasing power of consumers has affected confectionary production, with a correspondingly curtailed demand for cocoa butter.

Gelatin—Total production in December, 1951, was 3,536,393 pounds, compared to 3,491,198 pounds turned out in November. Of this total, some 2,003,160 pounds was edible, 282,697 pounds technical, 463,368 pounds pharmaceutical grade and 787,168 pounds photographic.

Shipments in December, 1951, totaled 3,281,652 pounds, compared to 3,368,361 pounds in November. Of the former 1,836,236 pounds was edible, 156,379 pounds technical, 225,384 pounds pharmaceutical and 1,064,653 pounds photographic material.

Stocks at the end of December totaled 11,223,199 pounds, compared to 10,968,458 pounds at the end of November. Of this total, 6,557,338 pounds were edible material, 1,193,978 pounds technical grade, 886,034 pounds pharmaceutical and 2,585,849 pounds photograhic.

Glycerin—Demand for refined grades continued quiet. Prices remained unchanged from previously reduced levels as producers adopted a wait-and-see attitude. Civilian consumption was said to be good but the tremendous expansion in production, brought about by the exigencies of the Korean debacle, has resulted in an oversupply at the present time. Recent completion of additional synthetic glycerin producing facilities has thrown enough synthetic material on the market to further accentuate the more than adequate supply at present.

Demand for glycerin from the alkyd resin industry has fallen off increasingly, with pentaerythritol supplying more of the polyol requirements of the industry. Fur-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

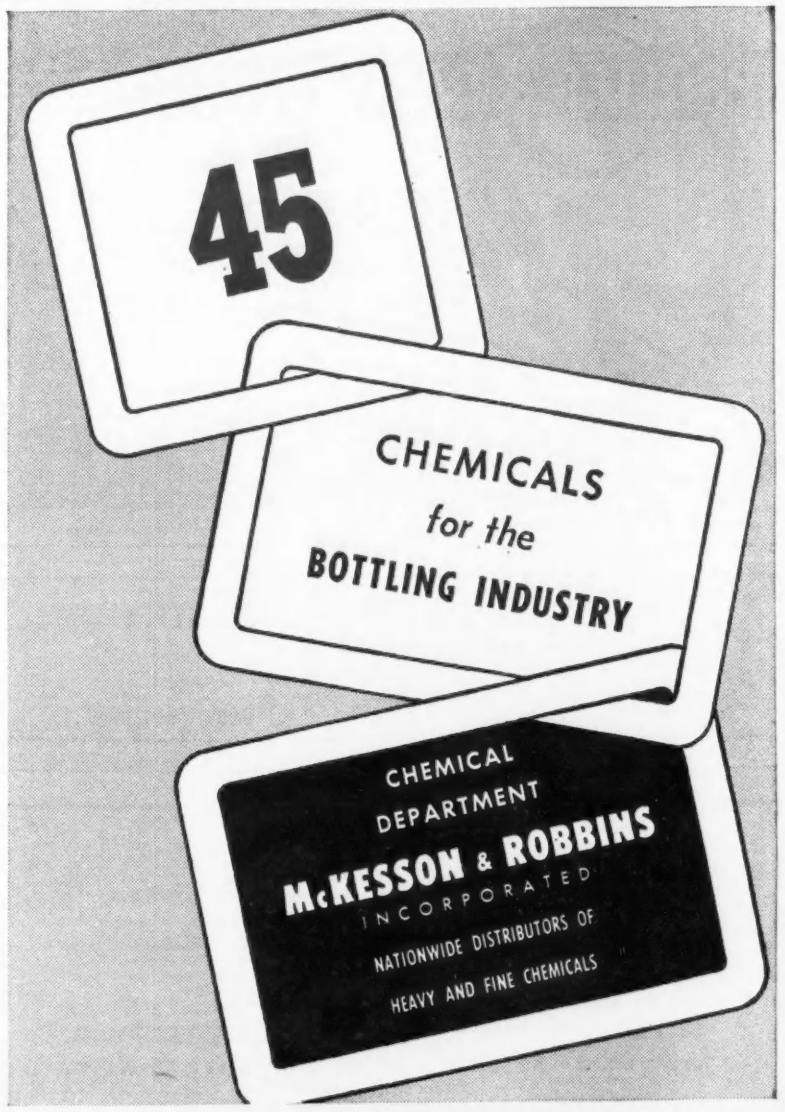
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Methyl testosterone, 50c. per gm.
Progesterone, 50c. per gm.
Testosterone, 35c. per gm.
Testosterone propionate, 35c. per gm.

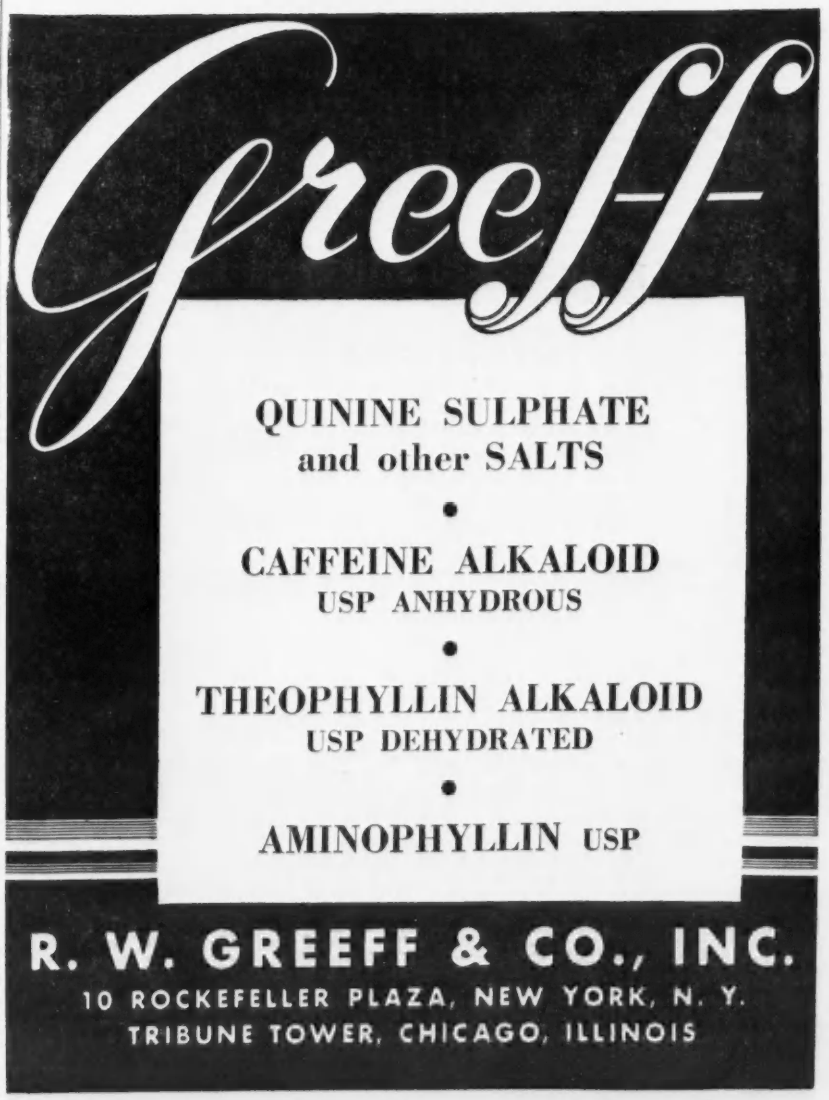
Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
259.9	259.9	261.0	255.8	274.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)





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thermore, production of pentaerythritol has steadily increased and expectations were for continued expansion in 1952. Currently, pentaerythritol is selling around 10c. per pound below that of refined glycerin, constituting further incentive for the use of this polyol in preference to glycerin.

In addition to the competition afforded glycerin by pentaerythritol, production of sorbitol has been expanded greatly, thus affecting the end-use pattern. As a humectant in the manufacture of toilteries and flavors, sorbitol has cut into the quantity of glycerin formerly consumed in these fields. Increased consumption of sorbitol in the resin field has also been observed, thus offering further competition.

Despite the fact that synthetic detergents were being consumed in steadily increasing quantities with the resultant curtailment in soap manufacture, no shortage of glycerin was anticipated in the foreseeable future. The additional production of synthetic glycerin was expected to make up the curtailment in natural glycerin production, if not to exceed it.

Crude glycerin was in poor demand. While the market was nominally around 25c. per pound for soaplye, one sale as low as 21c. per pound was noted. Offerings of crude from the Argentine were negligible and the continued downward trend in domestic crude served to emphasize the current slack in the market.

Hormones—Following the announcement of reductions in various quotations the previous week by one producer, last week saw virtually all remaining producers follow suit. Currently, progesterone and methyl testosterone were available at $1.75 per gram while testosterone and testosterone propionate were quoted at $1.90 per gram. Pregnenolone and its acetate were unchanged and were quoted at $1.50 and $1.25 per gram, respectively.

Iodides—Despite increases in the cost of both imported and domestic crude iodine in the fall of last year, iodine compounds were still quoted at the same levels existing prior to the increase. Demand for the iodides, potassium in particular, was reportedly good. This was ascribed partially to the fact that consumers were stocking up against a future which would inevitably see higher costs. It was generally conceded that the increased costs of the crude material would be reflected in the not too distant future.

Supplies were said to be adequate at present but stocks of lower priced crude iodine were being depleted at a rate which would soon necessitate a markup in derivative costs.

Menthol—This market continued in the doldrums. With most large consumers still working off sizable inventories which had been accumulated in the frenzied buying late in 1950, the outlook for any strengthening in menthol in the near future was dim. Reports from Brazil indicated that a bumper crop was anticipated this year. In addition to the planting of a peppermint hybrid plant, which was said to yield more peppermint oil per acre, existing acreage planted to peppermint has been increased. Japanese menthol production during the year was expected to be many times that of a few years ago. It was estimated that Brazilian and Japanese production combined would more than adequately take care of world requirements at the current rate of consumption.

Quotations for Brazilian menthol were

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around $8.25 per pound with Chinese material at $9.35. These quotations were readily shaded, however, depending upon the individual seller and quantity purchased.

Milk Powder—The market in skimmed milk powder was steady to firm. Supplies were reportedly ample with demand fair to good. Roller process powder was quoted from 16c. to 17c. per pound, in carlots, while the spray process was unchanged at 16¼c. to 17¾c. per pound. No CCC purchases were reported.

The market was steady in dry whole milk. Domestic supplies continued light with imported goods supplementing the market. No prices were available for the roller process material, while spray dried powder was quoted from 38½c. to 43½c. per pound.

Annual production of total nonfat dry milk solids for 1951, at 711,305,000 pounds, was the lowest since 1948 and 19 percent less than in 1950, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. Output of spray-dried nonfat milk solids was also the lowest since 1948, while that of roller-dried nonfat milk solids was the lowest in nine years of record. Dry whole milk production for the year was 130,770,000 pounds, the highest production since 1948, but only 5 percent more than in 1950. December production of total nonfat dry milk solids was 35,400,000 pounds, a decline of 9 percent from a year earlier and 17 percent from the five-year average. Spray-dried nonfat milk production was 28,400,000 pounds, down 10 percent from a year earlier and 2 percent from the five-year average. Roller-dried nonfat was 7,000,000 pounds for December, down 6 percent from a year earlier and 49 percent from the 1945-49 average.

Molasses—The price for feed molasses was 28½c. per gallon at Clewiston, Jacksonville, Mobile, Savannah and New Orleans. The demand in New Orleans was slow to moderate, with other Gulf points reporting a moderate demand. East coast demand was slightly below normal for this time of the year. Supplies of cane blackstrap were adequate at all terminals, with the exception of Savannah where supplies were limited.

Supplies of citrus molasses continued very limited against strong demand at all points. At Bartow, Tampa and Dade City, however, the supply was not as tight as at other points but was nevertheless, a limited one.

Production of cane blackstrap in Louisiana, 1951 crop, was 35,100,000 gallons. This was slightly lower than the 1950 crop, which had totaled 35,400,000 gallons. High test molasses made from 70,153 tons of frozen cane amounted to 1,200,000 gallons.

Sebacic Acid—Supplies continued under government allocation. A derivative of castor oil, sebacic acid was placed under allocation last year. There has been no difficulty in disposing of every pound produced. At least one producer had advanced his price 2½c. per pound the first of the month, reflecting increased raw material costs. Sebacic acid quotations are directly computed from the costs of the castor oil used in its manufacture and as such figured on a proportionate basis.

Sugar—Distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended Jaunary 26, 1952, totaled 123,332 short tons, raw value, compared to 151,657 tons during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use since the first of the year to date amounted to 504,394 short tons, raw value, compared to 579,499 tons, same basis, distributed by primary distributors in the corresponding period in 1951.

SOCMA Names Heads Of Committees for 1952

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers has appointed the following to head up its 1952 committees:—

Budget and assessment, J. H.R. Stephenson, Givaudan Corporation; customs, Dr. W. L. Walsh, General Aniline & Film Corporation; government reports, J. P. Wills, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; international commercial relations, P. K. Lawrence, duPont; luncheon program, R. R. Bumsted, jr., Verona Chemical Company; membership, T. H. Roberts, Arnold, Hoffman & Co.; outing, V. E. Williams, Monsanto Chemical Company, and patent and trade-marks, V. D. Broman, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

A seven-man nominating committee was elected last September. W. J. Weed, of Niagara Alkali Company, is its chairman.

Lueders Names Agent

George Lueders & Co., New York, has appointed William Cairns to handle its line of essential oils, natural and synthetic perfumery materials in the Atlantic seaboard states. He will make his headquarters at 505 Independence avenue, Philadelphia.

Wyeth Develops Tribiotic Ointment for Veterinary Use

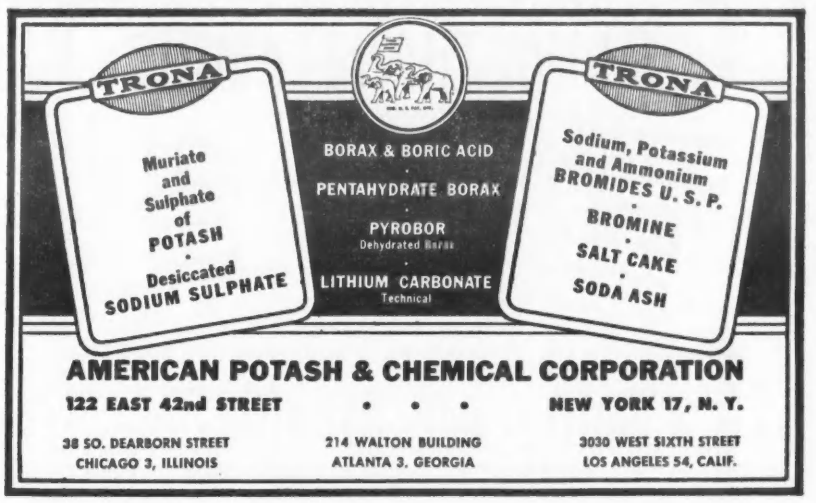
The development of tribiotic ointment combining crystalline potassium penicillin G, dihydrostreptomycin sulphate and bacitracin to provide the combined action of three antibiotics in a single treatment for the prevention and local treatment of mastitis in animals has been announced by Wyeth Inc., Philadelphia.

Dr. Richard A. Huebner, director of veterinary medicine for Wyeth, explained that the combined action of the three antibiotics is much greater than the sum of their separate actions and provides more rapid and intensified bacteriostatic effectiveness against a wider range of organisms.

Trade Briefs

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has named Henry Highton to handle animal feed supplement sales.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has named Frank R. Kozlicki and Harold L. Thomas manager of its professional service offices in Chicago and San Francisco, respectively.



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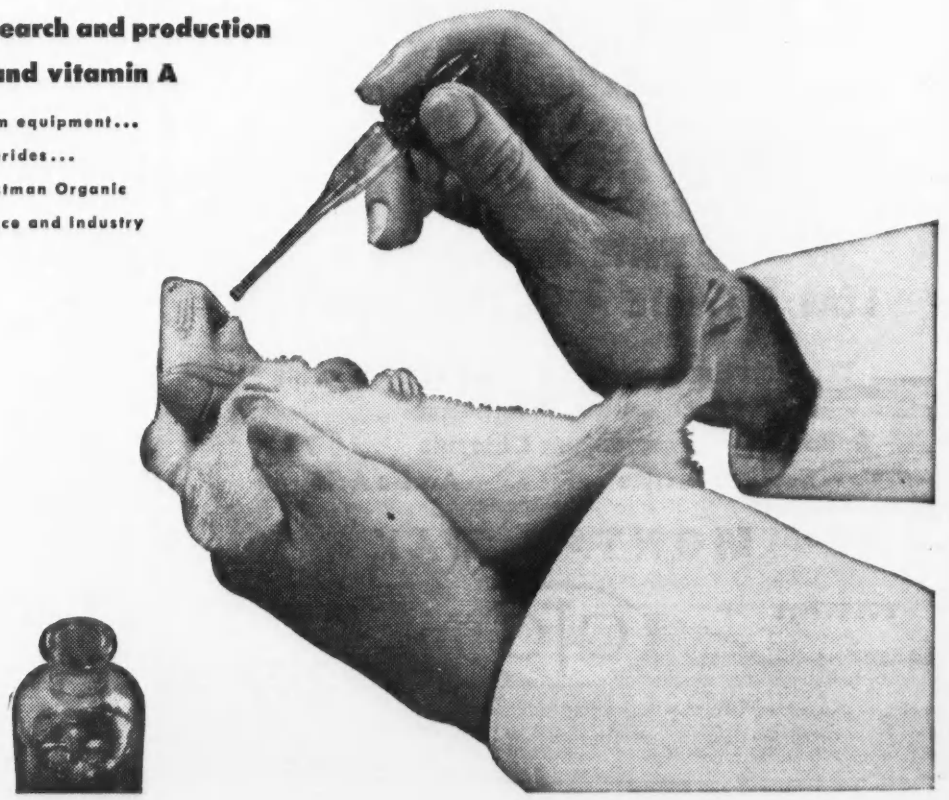
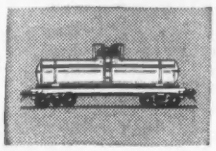


MONOETHANOLAMINE



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Little Settles $1,500,000 Claim Against Government

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has announced that it has settled its $1,500,000 claim against the United States government for damages for unauthorized use of certain of its vapor compression distillation patents, as charged in a complaint filed in the United States Court of Claims on November 22, 1950.

The patents involved cover equipment primarily employed in ships, overseas shore stations, and field units for manufacturing potable water from sea or polluted water sources, and were granted in the course of development work carried out by Arthur D. Little on mobile compression distillation units used by American forces in the Pacific area during the last war.

The settlement of the claim was a two-part affair. The government liability for infringement prior to the filing of the complaint in the Court of Claims was released and the complaint dismissed, in consideration of payment effected on behalf of the government by certain government contractors who had made the apparatus charged to infringe under contracts containing indemnity clauses. In addition, for a lump sum paid by the government directly, Little granted the government an irrevocable royalty-free license for the life of the patents. Units are presently being manufactured by various licensees in this country and abroad.

Phila. Drug Exchange Elects Officers for '52

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange elected the following officers for the 1952 term at its annual meeting on January 30:—President, A. B. Collins; vice-president, W. P. Miller, jr.; secretary, J. M. Rosenberg, and treasurer, H. C. Halberstadt.

Elected directors of the organization were the following:—W. P. Adams; H. C. Andersen; R. C. Anderson; M. W. Cox; R. L. Durst; J. L. Hammer, jr.; B A. Ludgate; R. L. McNeil, jr.; P S. Pittinger; R. B. Rohrman, and H. C. Rorer. Consultant to the group is Dr. S. C. Venderkleed.

The annual banquet of the exchange was held on February 7. Dr. W. Hamilton Aulenbach, rector of Christ Church and St. Michaels, Germantown, Pa., was the speaker. His topic was "A Little Better Than the Best."

Chemicals Sought for Siam

The Emergency Procurement Service of General Services Administration announces that it plans to purchase various quantities of chemicals, pharmaceuticals and surgical supplies for shipment to Thailand under the Mutual Security Agency program. Interested persons wishing to enter the bidding may obtain further details concerning the contemplated purchases from small business circular Nos. 46, 47 and 51, available at the regional offices of the Department of Commerce.

Trade Briefs

Lederle Laboratories has announced that a "Perihemin" preparation in liquid form is now available in gallon containers.

E. Claiborne Robins, president of A. H. Robins & Co., has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va.

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Vick Vice-President

H. R. Marschalk has been elected a vice-president of Vick Chemical Company, New York, in charge of its program of diversification and expansion through the acquisition of new subsidiaries. Mr. Marschalk has been with Vick since 1937. He served successively as assistant sales manager of Vick, president of Alfred D. McKelvy Company, and president and later board chairman of Prince Matchabelli, Inc. Both McKelvy and Prince Matchabelli are Vick subsidiaries.

Magnus Appoints Jensen Midwestern Division Head

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of A. R. Jensen as head of its midwestern division with headquarters at 221 North LaSalle street, Chicago. Mr. Jensen has a background in wholesale jobbing, sales promotion, oil marketing and as Chicago divisional manager of the Mutual Drug Company. He has been with MM&R since 1948, when he joined the firm as district manager of the northwest district with offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He succeeds G. F. Mehren, who now heads up MM&R Pacific coast operations.

OPS Revokes Used Drum Sale and Repurchase Plan

Because of broad ramifications in related industries, an Office of Price Stabilization interpretation to CPR 63, approving a proposed new plan for sale and repurchase of used light steel fifty-five-gallon drums in which its products are sold by Standard Oil Company of California, has been revoked pending further consideration, OPS said today.

In a letter from the office of the chief counsel the agency notified Standard of California that other related matters have come up for consideration and that accordingly the entire question must now be reexamined. Under the plan, Standard of California would agree to buy from purchasers of its petroleum products the empty drums at a price of $5.30 each. The previous interpretation was contained in OPS letters dated November 14 and December 6, 1951.

Superphosphate Producers Ask Tailored Price Order

Meeting with OPS officials February 7, a subcommittee of the superphosphate industry advisory committee discussed the draft of a tailored regulation for the industry. Part of the superphosphate industry is now pricing under the GCPR and part under the Manufacturers' Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR 22).

Except for a few revisions, the members indicated they consider the provision to be fair and reasonable, OPS said. The committee also was of the opinion that OPS should issue the regulation by March 1.

Strong Cobb Ups Wargell

Walter F. Wargell, formerly director of the professional products division of Strong Cobb & Co., Cleveland, has been promoted to the position of assistant to the president. Mr. Wargell joined Strong Cobb in January, 1948. For the four years prior to that he had been vice-president and general manager of Burrough Bros. Manufacturing Company, Baltimore. Previous to his connection with Burrough, Mr. Wargell had spent sixteen years in a sales capacity with Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia.

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Abbott Labs Announces Four Sales Promotions

Four promotions in the sales department of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., have been announced by Herbert S. Wilkinson, director of sales.

I. D. Harvey, formerly district manager with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., has been promoted to manager of the central division with headquarters in Chicago. He succeeds George Epstein as divisional manager. Mr. Epstein, who has been with Abbott for fourty-one years, had asked to be relieved of the duties of divisional manager but will remain as Chicago branch manager. Mr. Harvey started with Abbott in 1934 and became a district manager in 1946.

Richard E. Vaden, a salesman with Abbott since 1944, with headquarters in Wilmington, N. C., succeeds Mr. Harvey as district manager with headquarters in Charlotte. William J. Murphy, who has been with Abbott since 1932, has been named district manager with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., succeeding Tom Sangeorge, who died in December. Elmer M. Altmann, who started his Abbott career in 1936 as a salesman, has been appointed district manager with headquarters in Los Angeles. As district manager, he is pinch-hitting for Ben L. Bear, jr., who is recuperating from injuries sustained in an auto accident.

Parke, Davis New York Sales Post to Schriever

Henry J. Schriever, jr., has been appointed assistant manager in sales for the New York branch of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit. Mr. Schriever will aid James H. Murray, New York branch manager, in directing the activities of salesmen in parts of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and Pennsylvania.

Baker Joins Armour Labs.

William B. Baker has been appointed director of product development of The Armour Laboratories, Chicago, it was announced last week. Mr. Baker will have charge of the technical development of pharmaceutical products. He has been associated with the Calco Chemical division of American Cyanamid Company, Laboratories Uribe Angel (manufacturing subsidiary of Allied Drugs of South America) and E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Pharmaceutical Grants to Eleven

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has awarded five new fellowship grants, one each to the University of Wisconsin, University of Texas, Purdue University, Ohio State University and University of Washington. The foundation has also renewed six other fellowship grants, three to Purdue, and one each to the University of Minnesota, University of California and University of Florida.

Pond's Extract Names Two

Sam Young and Rufus Hulsey have been appointed field managers of the Pond's Extract Company, New York. Mr. Young has been manager of syndicate sales since 1950, and Mr. Hulsey has been manager of tissue sales since 1951.

Mr. Young will have jurisdiction over an area extending westward from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis. Mr. Hulsey will serve as field manager in New England, the south, southeastern and southwestern territories, as well as half of the metropolitan New York area.

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Red Star Yeast Names Dr. Garey Division Head

Dr. John C. Garey, former professor of bacteriology at Pennsylvania State College, has been appointed manager of the special yeast products division of Red Star Yeast & Products Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. Garey had previously been with the company from 1944 to 1947 as director of research. In his new position he will be concerned with the development and sale of nutritional and special formula yeasts for the pharmaceutical and food processing industries.

Dr. Garey has been an instructor in bacteriology at the University of Illinois and chief bacteriologist for Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc. He joined the Pennsylvania State faculty in 1947.

Some sixteen articles and brochures on the various scientific and industrial aspects of bacteriology have been published under Dr. Garey's co-authorship. His works include studies of the various types of nutrient-producing bacteria, comparative production methods and control of the manufacturing process in the cheese and liquor industries and investigation into the ways and means of improving the nutritive value of various food and beverage by-products of bacteriological action.

Dr. Le Beau to Head ACS St. Louis Section for 1952

For the first time in its forty-five-year history, the American Chemical Society's St. Louis, Mo., section has elected a woman chairman. She is Dr. Desiree S. Le Beau, director of research of the Midwest Rubber Reclaiming Company, East St. Louis, Ill. An authority on the chemistry of rubber and clay, Dr. Le Beau succeeds Joseph R. Darby, a group leader in the research department of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. Other officers of the St. Louis section for 1952 are:—Chairman-elect, Dr. William H. Elliott, senior instructor in biological chemistry at St. Louis University; secretary, Dr. Roger W. Stoughton, research chemist at the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, and treasurer, Dr. Hal G. Johnson, assistant director of the Monsanto's general development department.

ASHP Elects Officers

The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists has announced the results of its mail ballot. The following have been elected officers of the organization and will be installed at the annual convention to be held in Philadelphia during the week of August 17:—President-elect, Grover C. Bowles, Rochester, N. Y.; vice-president-elect, George L. Phillips, Ann Arbor, Mich., and treasurer-elect, Sister Mary Florentine, Columbus, Ohio. The secretary of the society is nominated by the executive committee and elected annually by the ASHP house of delegates which includes delegates of the affiliated chapters and the executive committee.

Defense Post to Price

Don K. Price, associate director of the Public Administration Clearing House, has been named as deputy chairman of the Research and Development Board of the Department of Defense. His appointment took effect February 1. He succeeded Dr. James A. Perkins, who is returning to his position as vice-president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Sigma Cuts Cozymase

Sigma Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced a price reduction on diphosphopyridine nucleotide (coenzyme-1). Sigma's cozymase "90," formerly priced at $90 per gram, is now at $40 per gram. Cozymase "65," previously at $30 per gram, is now priced at $25 per gram.

Armour Research Foundation Offering Industrial Fellowships

Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology is offering a number of industrial research fellowships in physics, chemistry, metallurgy, ceramics, engineering mechanics, and electrical engineering to begin in September, 1952. Those persons awarded fellowships will attend the institute half-time and work in the foundation half-time in a graduate program leading to advanced academic degrees. They are employed full-time by the foundation during the summer.

The foundation awarded seven fellowships in 1951 and plans to award about fifteen this year. Fellowships begin at the start of the school semester and continue through the summer for approximately twenty-one months until the end of the second academic year. Awards are made on a competitive basis to US citizens under twent-eight years of age holding a bachelor's degree from an accredited engineering or scientific school or liberal arts college with a major in the sciences. Application forms may be obtained from the office of admissions, Graduate School of Illinois Institute of Technology. Applications received prior to March 15 will be given first consideration.

Trade Briefs

Frederick Umbreit has rejoined the Philippines American Drug Company, Manila, and has taken over management of the concern.

Dr. Donald B. Keyes, special consultant to and a director of Heyden Chemical Corporation, has been elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Albert E. Buckpitt has joined the staff of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute, Rensselaer, N. Y., as a research assistant in pharmaceutical research.

Dr. Homer E. Stavley, head of the pharmaceutical chemistry department of Commercial Solvents Corporation, has been elected a fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

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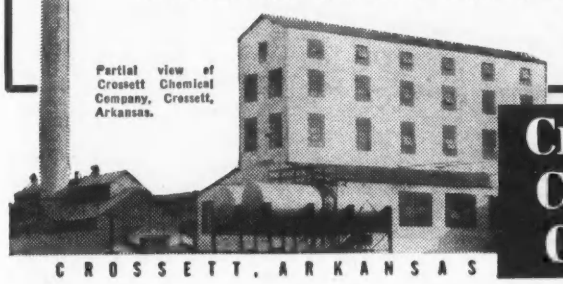

Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

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US Revenue Returns Increased During Nov.

Collections of internal revenue during November totaled $4,612,628,687.21, as compared with $3,472,100,958.74 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	November 1951	November 1950
Coconut and other vegetable oils, processed	$1,867,512.56	$1,936,319.91
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	146,542,496.21	134,926,897.64
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	21,769,761.50	17,801,864.02
Gasoline, including floor tax	57,999,732.94	47,295,450.25
Lubricating oils	6,670,024.77	10,301,637.34
Matches	511,599.80	979,924.01
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	40,889.70	46,199.37
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	*	1,735.55
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	17,750.56	5,935.66
Sugar	6,652,478.76	5,892,464.12
Toilet preparations, excise tax	8,916,488.06	8,149,612.20
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,524,390.86	2,530,277.68

* Included in an overall classification titled, "all other, including repealed taxes not listed above," which, for November, was reported at $41,175.02.

Parke, Davis & Co. Plans To Relocate in Cincinnati

Parke, Davis & Co. has announced plans to move its Cincinnati, Ohio, branch office into larger quarters. The company has acquired and altered a two-story building with 60,000 square feet of space at the corner of Sycamore and Central parkway. The branch serves Ohio and parts of Kentucky and Indiana.

Clinical Chemists Certified

The American Board of Clinical Chemistry has issued certificates to forty-seven applicants who have completed the filing of their papers. These are the first certificates to be issued and they represent applicants principally residing in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and California. To date, the Board has received nearly 400 requests for certification applications, and expects that many additional requests will be filed before July 1, 1952, the date upon which the certification without examination will be discontinued under the present by-laws. Requests for such forms accompanied by the full name of the individual and the required fee of $1 may be addressed to the secretary, Joseph W. E. Harrisson, 1921 Walnut street, Philadelphia 3.

NFTC Elects Directors

The National Foreign Trade Council has elected thirty-five new members to its board of directors. Among those in the chemical industry are the following:—Edward F. Johnson, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey); Alex. MacKenzie, Union Carbide International Company; Albert L. Nickerson, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company; A. Stuber, Eastman Kodak Company; Wendell R. Swint, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; A. E. Thayer, California-Texas Oil Company, Ltd., and Marshall E. Young, Monsanto Chemical Company.

Penn State College Granted Funds By HIF for Study of Child Health

A $55,000 study designed to stimulate correction of health defects in school children will be conducted by Pennsylvania State College, with a $35,000 grant from Health Information Foundation, New York, it has been announced.

The research project, to be conducted in selected schools in twenty-two representative communities of the state of Pennsylvania, is scheduled for completion in August, 1953. It will develop and test technics to influence school children and parents "to have treatment for pathological conditions discovered by school health examinations."

D&O Has New Butterscotch Flavor

A new butterscotch flavor has been added to the "Dolco 5200" flavor line manufactured by Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York. "Dolco Butteerscotch 5215," is the result of several years of research and development in the D&O flavor laboratories it was said. Samples and specific recommendations will be made on all requests addressed to the D&O Flavor Department, 180 Varick street.

Metal Can Shipments: Oct.

Total shipments of metal cans during October were 10 percent under September, but 7 percent above October, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In October, metal can shipments amounted to 374,000 short tons, as compared with the September revised figure of 417,378 short tons and the October, 1950, revised figure of 349,858 short tons.

Mann Issues New Price List

Mann Fine Chemical, Inc., has issued a new price list, which includes additional amino acids now being offered by the concern. At present, Mann markets eighty-nine natural and unnatural amino acids and related compounds. The new list (No. 113) also contains data on the company's complete line of enzymes, rare sugars and research chemicals. As a special service, Mann is now supplying mixtures of amino acids for special purposes as solubilizing, reducing and stabilizing agents. Copies of the new price list may be obtained upon request to the company, 136 Liberty street, New York 6.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Alexander Zeissig, former veterinary consultant to the New York State Health Department, has joined Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., as director of the veterinary research department.

G. W. Larson, manager of the technical sales service division of the sales department at Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, has been placed in charge of the company's advertising as well.

Dr. Don Scott, former research bacteriologist with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is now technical director of Vita-Zyme Laboratories, Inc., Chicago.

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Nickel World Allocation Set for First Quarter

An allocation program covering primary nickel for the first quarter of this year has received the approval of the member countries of the manganese-nickel-cobalt committee of the International Materials Conference, it was announced February 4. The plan takes the place of the temporary arrangement that was instituted for the month of January.

The committee said that the availability of primary nickel for the first quarter is estimated at 33,583 metric tons. Of this amount 22,951.3 metric tons has been allocated to the United States. The next biggest user is the United Kingdom which got 5,170 tons while France got 1,530 tons and Germany 1,240 tons. The committee said that production is far from meeting requirements and all efforts are being made to increase it.

The allocation plan, like the January arrangement, applies to all marketable forms of primary nickel, including the ferro-nickel and nickel cast iron produced from New Caledonian ores, as well as the sintered oxide (matte) exported from Canada to the United States. These three products were not under allocation in the fourth quarter of 1951.

On the other hand, nickel salts, which were previously allocated, are now excluded from IMC distribution. This was done largely to avoid the complications which arose from the fact that, in some countries, salts are manufactured from forms of primary nickel, while, in others, salts are manufactured directly from refinery residues and scrap materials.

Wyeth Makes Additions To National Sales Staff

Stuart V. Smith, vice-president of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of fifteen men to the company's national sales staff. Their names and headquarters are:—

Ozmin Figueroa, Los Angeles, Calif.; David D. Budzko and Mahlon Moldovan, Detroit, Mich.; Leonard C. Torres and Arnold Roossin, New York; Austin Strauss, Jamaica, L. I.; J. E. Morrison, Portland, Ore.; Richard A. Rectenwald, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harry L. Snyder, Torrance, Calif.; Stanley Shapiro, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Smith, Long Beach, Calif.; Donald A. Ash, Des Moines, Iowa; Wallace G. Brazeau, Ottumwa, Iowa; Joseph S. King, Ogden, Utah, and Alfred G. Weeks, Cumberland, Md.

US-Manufactured Synthetic Rubber Licensed for Export

A total of 16,153 long tons of government-produced synthetic (GR-S) rubber has been licensed for export to thirty-three countries against the first-quarter quota, the Office of International Trade announced February 7.

This leaves 847 tons of the 17,000-ton first-quarter export quota available for licensing. Distribution of this remainder among exporters whose license applications are pending in OIT will be determined in accordance with the criteria announced in "Current Export Bulletin, No. 651," of December 20, 1951.

Upjohn Appoints Jordan

Robert S. Jordan has been appointed general manager of the newly-established export division of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., it has been announced. Mr. Jordan came to Upjohn in 1923 as a salesman and subsequently served as sales contractor, divisional sales manager, sales manager of the New York branch, assistant director of sales, and most recently as general sales manager.

Bodeker Elects Ford Pres.

Bodeker Drug Company, Richmond, Va., has elected E. Elwood Ford president of the concern, succeeding William T. Allen, who has resigned. R. Milton Hobson has been assigned Mr. Ford's previous duties as treasurer in addition to his post as secretary of the firm. Mr. Allen will continue to serve Bodeker as a director.

H.D. McKay, Ex-Vick Executive, To Become Management Consultant

H. D. McKay, formerly an executive of the Vick Chemical Company, will become an independent management consultant servicing Vick, and Lehn & Fink Products Corporation. His retirement Feb. 1 terminated thirty-six years with Vick, twenty-two years of which he served as a director of that company. Mr. McKay joined Vick in 1916 and later served successively as assistant sales manager, export manager, vice-president in charge of export operations, executive vice-president in charge of personnel, and general manager and chairman of the boards of Prince Matchabelli, Inc. and Alfred D. McKelvy Company, Vick subsidiaries.

E. F. Woods, Smith Co. Pres., Retires

E. F. Woods has retired as president of the C. D. Smith Company, Grand Junction, Col. He began his career in 1896 with W. A. Hoover & Co., Denver, moving to the Davis-Bridaham Drug Company, also Denver, in 1901. Nine years later, he joined the C. D. Smith Drug Company. He subsequently bought an interest in the firm and was for many years its secretary. He became its vice-president in 1924 and president in 1939. The firm name was changed to the C. D. Smith Company in 1947.

Page Joins CSC as Virologist

William G. Page has joined Commercial Solvents Corporation's pharmaceutical research division as a virologist, and will be situated at the company's research center, Terre Haute, Ind. He will continue CSC's research aimed at discovering more efficient remedies for diseases resulting from virus infection.

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AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE — 68 bbls, Berkshire Chemicals, Bremen
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ANILIN DYES—5 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
22 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
8 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
8 dms, Geigy Co, Rotterdam
ANTHRAQUINONE—94 kgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE — 1,554 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
OXIDE—1,000 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
REGULUS—461 cs, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
BARIUM NITRATE—100 dms, Berkshire Chemicals, Havre
80 bbls, Berkshire Chemicals, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—20 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
137 bgs, P Vicini & Co, Puerto Plata
21 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Puerto Plata
31 bgs, J P Eberhart, Rotterdam
23 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Port Alegre
40 bgs, Tampico
35 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—4 cs, Merchants Export Import Co, Bangkok
BERYL ORE—1,000 bgs, Derby & Co, Parnaiba
500 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Parnaiba
BISMUTH—50 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—427 dms, Liverpool
BONEMEAL—1,100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
1,102 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
1,103 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Hamburg
1,332 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
1,200 bgs, Liverpool
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, George Lueders & Co, Hong Kong
CANDELILLA WAX—500 bgs, Tampico
CAPROLACTAM—10 cks, Allied Chemical & Dye Co, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—177 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Parnaiba
1,776 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnaiba
446 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, A V Berner Co, Fortaleza
111 bgs, M Hossel, Fortaleza
951 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—900 bgs, M Snedecker, Havre
950 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thuriow, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—200 bls, Panama Import & Export Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, Joensson & Cross, Hong Kong
270 bls, A G Dunn, Hong Kong
200 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong
200 bls, East India Trading Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—4,590 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
1,667 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Rio de Janeiro
1,668 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Recife
504 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnaiba
10,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Fortaleza
6,773 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bahia
1,693 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Cabedelo
7,575 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
5,085 bgs, Garnac Grain Co, Bangkok
5,001 bgs, E F Drew & Co, Salvador
700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Manta
375 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
344 tons, First National Minneapolis, Fortaleza
200 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
380 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
300 tons, Western Cottonoil Co, Santos
98 tons, Montevideo
11,713 bgs, Kohsichang
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
1,000 bgs, Naples
443 bgs, Lezhorn
CINNAMON QUILL—50 bls, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Trianon Overseas Co, Keelung
CLOVES—100 bgs, Rotterdam
COALTAR DYE—1 dm, C A Haynes, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—375 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
370 tons, Zamboanga
COD OIL—100 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
11 dms, B M Shipman, Halifax
50 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Bergen
CODLIVER OIL—50 dms, C L Huisking & Co, Kalesund
133 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—380 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
145 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
64 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
COPRA—600 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
CAKE—700 tons, Cooperative Exchange Mills, Manila
MEAL—3,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—23 bgs, Callao
CRESYLIC ACID—246 dms, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool
2 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
70 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
100 dms, Wm D Neuberg & Co, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—94 bgs, Reney Shipping Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Mosher, Rotterdam
376 bgs, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—490 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—235 cs, John Powell & Co, Macassar
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
148 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
EGG ALBUMEN—269 dms, Kane Import Corp, Copenhagen
50 cks, Goldhill Food Corp, Copenhagen
FENNEL SEED—40 bgs, Transit Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
7 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
26 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
3 dms, Strong Cobb & Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
75 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,598 bgs, Ralston Purina Co, Reykjavik
26,140 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Reykjavik
933 bgs, Coldwater Seafood Corp, Reykjavik
FUEL OIL—629,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
50,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
66,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Amuay Bay
97,792 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
102,173 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
GALL. OX—9 cks, Brazilian Minerals & Timbers Corp, Santos
4 dms, Chase National Bank, Liverpool
GELATIN—68 bbls, Goignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—36 bgs, Landes & Balint, Kingston
60 bgs, Meer Corp, Kingston
21 bgs, C T Wilson, Kingston
GLANDS—6 bxs, Armour & Co, Santos
GLUESTOCK—53 bls, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Fortaleza
6 bls, H Meyer & Co, Hamburg
GLYCERIN—136 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
23 dms, S J Schellings & Co, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—300 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
9,882 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HALIBUTLIVER OIL—1 dm, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
IRON OXIDE—2,200 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam
450 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Rotterdam
448 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
1,100 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
KOLA NUTS—157 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
KYANITE ORE—154 tons, Chase National Bank, Calcutta
LEATHERMEAL—500 bgs, Liverpool
LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Salvador
LICORICE ROOT—10 bls, Peek & Velsor, Trieste
LIVER EXTRACT—20 cs, Bernabo International Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST SEED—10 bgs, Kian Gwan Co, Istanbul
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—20 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Genoa
150 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
50 bbls, J Einstein Co, Genoa
200 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Liverpool
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Genoa
MACE—14 cs, A G Dunn, Grenada
28 cs, Landes & Balint, Grenada
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, National City Bank, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—40 cks, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
MANGROVE EXTRACT—3,840 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MENTHOL—? cs, Volkart Bros, Rio de Janeiro
MILK POWDER—800 bgs, J H Hobson Co, Rotterdam
SUGAR—1,000 bgs, Southampton
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, C Gluden, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,862 bgs, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
63 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Hamburg
NAPHTHENIC ACID—995 bbls, Stanco Inc, Aruba
NUTMEGS—200 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Gr nada
100 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
50 bgs, W J Bush, Grenada
63 bgs, Landes & Balint, Macassar
NUX VOMICA—275 bgs, Rotterdam
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—130 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Bahia
80 bgs, Frank B Ross, Bahia
56 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Salvador
PAPAIN—8 cs, S B Penick & Co, Colombo
PARSLEY SEED—136 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,415 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,360 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
13,168 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—44 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
102 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
157 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
70 bgs, Superintence Co, Havre
WHITE—20 bgs, East India Trading Co, Tandjong Priok
47 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
28 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
35 bgs, Superintendence Co, Havre
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—40 cs, Peek & Velsor, Hamburg
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—120 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—163,621 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
197,250 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
107,791 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Las Piedras
102,044 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
243,030 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
111,976 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
PIGMENTS—9 bgs, Advance International, Ltd, Rotterdam
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Tampico
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
30 dms, E F Drew, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Traders Commercial Co, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
300 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golyombeck, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Louis Furth, Hamburg
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—100 kgs, Hunt Chemical Works, Antwerp
PYRIMN—23 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
QUASSIA CHIPS—380 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
7,891 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—150 btls, Concentra Shipping Co, Tangier
RAPESEED OIL—500 tons, Brown Oil & Chemical Corp, Karlshamn
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—13 bls, Tampico
SCHEELITE ORE—700 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Parnaiba
SEEDLAC—350 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
147 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Bangkok
402 bgs, MacLac Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
300 bgs, Unity Import Export Co, Bangkok
700 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Kohsichang
SELENIUM METAL, POWDER—4 cs, Republic Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SHARKLIVER OIL—35 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
150 dms, Girard Trust Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
30 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
3 dms, Transocean Commerce Inc, Yokohama
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
400 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Rotterdam
550 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
900 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
450 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—760 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—80 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—450 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—250 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
SPERM OIL—3,700 tons, Archer-Daniels-Midland, Pacific Whaling Grounds
STORAX GUM—76 cs, Meer Corp, Izmir
SULPHAPYRIDIN—2 dms, European Chemical Co, Copenhagen
SUMAC — 140 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo
TALC—13,475 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Leghorn
TEAWASTE—1,823 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
THEOBROMINE—10 cs, Light Work Products, Rotterdam
TITANIUM OXIDE—100 cks, Asiatic Export Co, Antwerp
TOLU BALSAM—31 cs, S P Penick & Co, Barranquilla
TRAGACANTH GUM—68 cs, Nassim Hakkak, Rotterdam
TRIALKYLTHIOPHOSPHATE—28 cbys, Geary Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TUNG OIL—92 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Buenos Aires
160 tons, Santos
UREA—2,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—1,000 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—11 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tandjong Priok
VEGETABLE WAX—68 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
WOLFRAM ORE—60 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, Hong Kong
530 bgs, National City Bank, Leixoes
70 bgs, Hong Kong
480 bgs, Liverpool
WOOL GREASE—70 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Manchester
195 dms, N I Malmstrom & Co, Rotterdam
ZEDOU GUM—240 bgs, Rotterdam

Baltimore

BONE—1,227 bgs, A M Goldstein, Tripoli
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, D C Andrews, Manchester
1,000 bgs, D C Andrews, Liverpool
2,205 bgs, Brandley & Baker, Hamburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—339 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
IRON OXIDE—2,350 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Rotterdam
675 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Bremen
MANGANESE ORE—3,360 tons, National City Bank, Vizapatam
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Lewis International Corp, Bremen
425 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,790 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—6,340 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
6,678 bgs, Buenos Aires

Boston

CASEIN—500 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Hamburg
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—235 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
NICKEL SULPHATE—50 cks, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
OSSEIN—1,383 bgs, Atlantic Gelatin Co, Antwerp
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—80 cks, The Bolta Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—13,383 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
1,328 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
STARCH, POTATO—700 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
UREA—3,000 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

CALADIUM—118 cs, Kwan Yuen Co, Hongkong
COPRA, BULK—508,000 kilos, to order, Tacloban
500 long tons, The American Trust Co, Cebu
750 long tons, The East Asiatic Co Inc, Cebu
500 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cebu
524.43 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
500 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
500 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Zamboanga
343.91 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
575 long tons, The Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, to order, Bouganville, Manila
CREOSOTE OIL — 2,070,580 long tons, Bernuth Lemche Co, Shoho Maru, Osaka, Japan
GINGER—90 cs, Kwan Yuen Co, Hong Kong
KARAYA GUM—119 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Cochin
96 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Cochin
TUNG OIL — 123 dms, The East Asiatic Co Inc Buenos Aires
119 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Hamburg

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—300 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,525 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,240 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
STARCH, POTATO—300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
TRAGASOL—60 cks, J P Marston Co, Liverpool
UREA—2,600 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Glasgow
BONEMEAL—500 bgs, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires
2,962 tons, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Quaker Products, Rotterdam
CASEIN—600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Havre
CASTOR OIL—342 tons, Bunge Corp, Santos
CHINA CLAY—3,194 lbs, Moore Munger, Fowey
3,294 lbs, Papermakers Import Co, Fowey
1,595 lbs, J Higman, Fowey
70 tons, Fowey
1,089 tons, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID—202 dms, Chase National Bank, Avonmouth
50 dms, Girard Trust Co, Manchester
299 dms, Manchester
FLUORSPAR—3,246 tons, Algeria
FUEL OIL—82,100 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
91,000 bbls, Esso Export Co, Amuay Bay
GYPSUM—6,049 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LEPIDOLITE ORE—296 tons, Derby & Co, Beira
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Bremen
375 bls, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,682 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
208,015 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Paratacual
325,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
122,610 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
116,080 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
115,000 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
98,542 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
527,341 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
103,772 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itaja
2,773 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Itajai
WATTLE BARK—1,858 bgs, Bank of N Y, Mon basa

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,136 bgs, Singapore
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Antwerp
COPAL GUM—75 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CREOSOTE—1,122 tons, Lemcke Co, Middlesbo ough
2,227 tons, Lembcke Co, Vlaardingen
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
MUSTARD SEED—50 bgs, Antwerp
PALM OIL—740 tons, U S Steel Co, Belawan De
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, D Hecht, Cochin
80 bgs, Atkins Kroll, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
29 bgs, Atkins Kroll, Surabaya
160 bgs, Cochin
WHITE—30 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singa pore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—11,849 bbls, Standard Oi Co, Miri
TANKAGE—9,367 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bueno Aires
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, H M Newhall & Co Papeete

Bids Wanted

Abrasive grit, one carload, Purchasing and con tracting Office, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Pueblo Colo, invitation 45, Feb. 14; 20 tons, Purchasin and Contracting Office, Anniston Ordnance Depot Anniston, Ala., invitation 30, February 25.

Alcohol, isopropyl, anti-icing, 72,235 gallons Headquarters, Air Material Command, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, O., invitation 600-58-B, February 20.

Black iron oxide, precipitated, 10,000 pounds Contracting Officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, 14 and C Streets Washington 25, D. C., invitation BEP-192, Feb ruary 27.

Carbon, activated, 60,000 pounds, N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, Purchasing Office, Chemical Corps, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, invitation 38, February 29.

Carbon Black, emulsified, 2,000 pounds, Division Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, 1440 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va., invitation FA-269, February 19.

Desiccant, activated type V, 20,000 7-ounce bags, Contracting Section New Cumberland General Depot, New Cumberland, Pa., invitation 65, February 21.

Disinfectants, germicides and fungicides, 9,300 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 111 E. 16th St., New York 3, invitation 259, February 15, disinfectant, 600 gallons, Chief, Purchase Section, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 7th and D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C., invitation 2M-7654-R, about February 26.

Drugs and Chemicals, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.: 960 ¼-pound bottles, resorcinol, 7,776 ¼-pound bottles sodium chloride, 9,984 1-ounce bottles sulfadiazine, 8,736 4-ounce bottles sulfadiazine, 1056 ¼-pound bottles sulfurated potash, invitation 1039, February 20; 34,080 pint cans of liquid petrolatum, 2,880 4-ounce bottles benzalkonium chloride tincture, invitation 1043, February 20; 10,608 1-pound bottles bismuth subcarbonate, 2,936 quart bottles denatured alcohol, 3,600 bottles of 500 p-aminosalicylic acid tablets, invitation 1028, February 18.

Dye, green (for colored smoke mixtures), 15,000 units, N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, Purchasing Office, Chemical Corps, 180 Varick St., New York 14, invitation 37, February 28.

Fertilizer, mixed, 18 tons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, San Francisco District, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif., invitation ENG-772, February 20.

Insecticide bombs, 2,600 (650 pounds), Chief Purchase Branch, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 250 Hudson St., New York 13, invitation NY-2B-35836, about February 21.

Paints and allied products: enamel, wrinkle, baking, 330 gallons; enamel, synthetic, lusterless, 420 gallons; lacquer, insulating, 300 gallons; varnish, spar, water-resisting, 150 gallons; enamel, gloss, synthetic, 105 gallons; paint, primer-sealer, 265 gallons; paint, traffic, 100 gallons; primer paint, zinc, 200 gallons; paint, camouflage, 200 gallons; lacquer for brushing, cellulose nitrate, 150 gallons; enamel, phenolic, 150 gallons; lacquer, spraying, 60 gallons; paint, aluminum, heat-resisting, 104 gallons; primer, metal, 120 gallons; lacquer, spraying, pigmented, 186 gallons, and 120 quarts; primer, metal quick drying, 36 pints and 30 gallons; wood stain, 186 gallons, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, San Francisco District, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif., invitation ENG-767, February 18; Enamel paint, 500 gallons (1-gallon containers), invitation 39-6585-R, Federal supply and traffic paint, 375 gallons, invitation 3G-6718-R, February 18, both Purchasing and Contracting Office, Pueblo Ordnance Depot, Pueblo, Colo.: 650 gallons of paint primer sealer and 200 gallons of paint drier, invitation NY-2B-356-80, February 20, and 750 gallons of enamel, invitation NY-2B-35701, about February 27, both Chief, Purchase Branch, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 250 Hudson St., New York 13; 500 gallons primer paint, 250 gallons concrete paint and 250 gallons rubber base paint, Chief, Purchase Branch, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex., invitation FW-21389, February 20; 306 gallons paint and varnish remover, 1,364 gallons thinner paint (1-gallon cans and 55-gallon drums), 2,075 gallons gum spirits turpentine, 864 gallons steam distiller turpentine, 894 gallons various kinds of varnish, General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Room 528, Custom House, Chicago 4, invitation WCH-50770, February 15, Miscellaneous paint, pigment and varnish and seal, Chief, Purchase division, Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, US Court House, Seattle 4, Washington, invitation C-4783-1, about February 19; Spar varnish, 708 ½-gallon cans, Chief, Procurement Division, Supply Service Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D.C., invitation M-203, February 28; paint, 2,100 gallons, Contracting Offices, Coast Guard Supply Center, 345 Warren Street, Jersey City 2, N.J., invitation 3117-B, February 20.

Pentachlorophenol, 750 gallons, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, San Francisco District, 180 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif., invitation ENG-768, February 12.

Rosin, natural wood, 18,900 pounds, Contracting Officer, Rocky Mountain, Denver 2, Colo., invitation 33, February 28.

Sodium bicarbonate powder, 13,000 pounds Chief, Purchase Section, Federal Supply Service General Services Administration, 7th and D Sts. S.W., Washington 25, D.C., invitation 2M-7655-R about February 26.

Sodium metasilicate, granular white, 24,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service, 1031 S. Broadway Room 207, Los Angeles 15, Calif., invitation LA 348, about February 18.

Trichloroethylene, 18,800 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, 11 E. 16th St., New York 3, invitation 313-B, February 28.

FDA Issues Durham-Humphrey Rules

—Continued from page 3

drug manufacturers, who decided against drawing up an advisory list a few weeks ago, might change their minds and come forward with a list later.

In explaining the requirements of the new regulations, FDA said that some drug manufacturers do not promote sales direct to the public. Their products are not publicly advertised but are promoted only through oral or printed appeals to physicians. The law does not require the manufacturer to advertise or otherwise promote the sale of his merchandise to the public; but, if he sells an article which can be used safely in self-medication, he must give directions in his labeling telling the ultimate consumer what the drug is for and how it is to be used.

'Safety' Criterion Explained

The amendment makes "safety" the criterion in determining whether an article falls in the prescription class or in the other class. The proposed regulations point out that safety may depend upon other factors than the toxicity of the drug. Thus, a nonpoisonous drug may be unsafe if it cannot be properly used by a layman. The proposed regulation cites as an example earache drops containing a local anesthetic which may mask the presence of a serious ear infection which could cause permanent deafness.

The new law requires that restricted drugs be dispensed only on a prescription. Dispensing is defined as the actions of a registered pharmacist or other authorized person in delivering a drug upon the prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug. Specifically excluded from this definition is the delivering of prescription drugs by mail order houses, even upon the order of a physician if such physician does not have bona fide doctor-patient relationship with the person for whom he has ordered a drug. "Dispensing" does not include delivery of drugs by nonprofessional persons or shipment into states in which the dispenser is not registered, except in the dispenser's immediate trade area. Such transactions in "prescription-only" drugs would be illegal.

Rights of Physician

Under the proposed regulations a physician may legally deliver a drug directly to his patient or administer it to him; a manufacturer or distributer may properly deliver a restricted drug only to a pharmacist, physician, hospital, clinic or public health agency. In the case of a physician's oral prescription the pharmacist would be required to reduce the prescription to writing "contemporaneously with or prior to the dispensing of the drug."

Under the previous regulations the manufacturer was required to omit indications and directions for use from the package labeling of restricted drugs. This information was supplied by brochures direct to physicians and pharmacists. The purpose was to discourage sale without prescription. Under the new amendment the sale of restricted drugs without prescription is plainly prohibited. Therefore there is no longer any reason for omitting from the labeling information as to how a "prescription-only" drug is to be used. On the other hand, there is no necessity for providing in the labeling extensive detailed information for the practitioner about drugs with which he is familiar or concerning which he has full information in his library. Under the proposed regulations manufacturers of such drugs would label them with the following essential information in addition to the mandatory caution legend:—Recommended or average dose; route of administration, and quantity or proportion of each active ingredient.

Therapeutic Properties

This information will be helpful to physicians and pharmacists in the every day prescribing and dispensing of these drugs, FDA said. Other information regarding their therapeutic properties, indications and directions, which was formerly excluded from the market package, could be furnished in the form of a package insert under the proposed regulations.

It is proposed that manufacturers be allowed until April 26, 1953 (one year from the effective date of the new law) to make the above-listed changes in their package labeling. The mandatory caution notice on restricted drugs, however, is required by the law itself to appear on the label by April 26, 1952.

The proposed revised regulations relating to directions for use retain the present provision which declares that directions for use may be inadequate if they do not include appropriate directions for all the conditions for which the manufacturer or distributor of the drug offers it, either by its labeling or by its written, printed, oral or graphic advertising.

'Health Lectures' and Ads

Drugs labeled with adequate directions for use for the conditions mentioned in their labelings are sometimes represented in printed advertising or in "health lectures" as remedies for disease conditions not mentioned in the labelings. This constitutes misbranding, FDA pointed out. The mere fact that a drug may be useless for a condition for which a health spieler recommends it and that, therefore, it would be impossible to write adequate directions for its use, does not excuse the promoter. If, for example, he offers his medicine for diseases of the heart, he assumes the obligation of providing adequate directions for its use in the treatment of heart diseases and may be penalized if he fails. The courts have so held.

Continued, also, are the regulations authorizing omission of directions for use of drugs and devices (sunglasses, for example) the ordinary uses of which are commonly known. In the case of a drug sold directly to a physician, if the label gives the physician essential information as to the composition of the article and if it is a drug with which physicians are well acquainted no directions are required.

Drugs Sold in Bulk

No directions are required on drugs sold in bulk for manufacturing, processing or repacking or for filling prescriptions, but they must be labeled for such uses. However, prescription ingredients that are commonly sold for self-medication and that are safe for such use must bear directions. If the bulk drug or prescription component is a restricted drug it must bear also the mandatory caution notice on its label.

Surgical instruments such as scalpels and forceps are not required to bear directions for use since proper use is well known to the professional men who use them but the labeling of some other kinds of therapeutic devices, such as diathermy machines, would be subject to requirements intended to guard against their unsafe use.

John Kramer Joins CSC

John D. Kramer has joined the Dixie research division of Commercial Solvents Corporation. Mr. Kramer will be situated at the research laboratory of CSC's Sterington, La., plant, which is largely devoted to the production of anhydrous ammonia, methanol and the CSC antifreezes, "Norway" and "Peak." He has been associated with the Ford, Bacon & Davis Construction Company, at Sterlington.

Wyeth Names Clancy

Maurice L. Clancy has been appointed director of sales of Wyeth International Limited, Inc., a division of Wyeth, Inc., Philadelphia. Mr. Clancy, formerly a division sales manager, has been with the company since 1944. He first became a field manager for Wyeth's operations in Central America, returning to this country in 1947 as division sales manager.

Lederle Establishes Fellowship

Lederle Laboratories Division of American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has established an annual $3,000 post-doctorate fellowship at the University of Utah, for study of the technics of X-ray diffraction of the structures of biological compounds. It is preferred that all candidates be trained in X-ray crystallography. Applications should be sent to Professor Dan McLachlan, jr., Mines Building, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NAM Installs New Directors

The National Association of Manufacturers has its directors for 1952. Among those serving on the NAM board from the chemical industry are the following:—Melvin H. Baker, president of National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Thomas J. Hargrave, president of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Philip Courtney, president of Coty, Inc., New York; and Joseph A. Martino, president of the National Lead Company, New York.

Armour Medical Post to Wynes

Dr. Maurice G. Wynes has been appointed an assistant medical director of the medical consultant service of the Armour Laboratories, Chicago. Immediately before going to Armour, Dr. Wynes had been in the chemical investigation department of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago.

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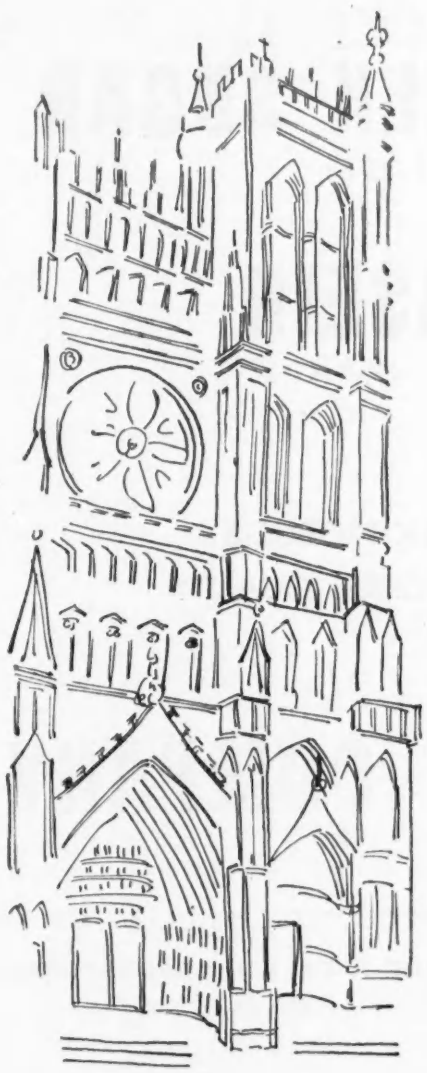

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Historical Jamestown Named a Botanical

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs continued to be spotty last week but prices failed to develop further weakness locally. In the domestic primary market, however, it seemed to be another story—a tale of dealers hungry for orders and of prices poorly supported and highly competitive. Flavoring botanicals moved downward almost exclusively, though changes were fewer in number than in the previous week. Clove spice was a prominent exception and sold at steady advances in all markets. The market index remained at 219.8.

The principal cause of the present small demand for medicinal botanicals—domestic or imported—seemed to be the the probable size of consumers' inventories. Between June, 1950, and March, 1951, consumers bought heavily and persistently because they apparently feared that another World War was about to begin. Then came the Korean armistice negotiations and consumers promptly curbed buying. Furthermore, dealers also became cautious in the purchase of replacement stocks. From that time on buying became mired in a morass of conservatism from which it but lately has shown a slight tendency to move toward a more liberal purchase policy. But caution and conservatism still control additions to current inventories.

The result could well be that real shortages would prevail should the troubled spots now spread all over the globe produce the crisis which all the world fears. The uncertainty with respect to the future not only has curbed botanical business in this country but has made foreign countries conservative in buying domestic botanics here for export to foreign parts. Thus, both domestic and export business in botanical drugs lagged. Last week, sales to domestic consumers improved moderately.

Balsams

Copaiba—Undertones remained steady to firm. Demand was not broad, but it was reasonably active for smaller quantities of material. Prices were well maintained in a market in which price competition was not very apparent.

Tolu—Further additions to spot stocks have been made and the undertone of the market continued to trend toward the easier side as competition for business kept spot quotations fluid and subject to shading most of the time.

Barks

White Pine—At midwinter there was still some interest shown in new business, but, in the main, the major selling season was at an end so far as the larger manufacturing consumers were concerned; their needs have been and still are well covered.

Wild Cherry—Jobbing business made the bulk of transactions last week, and got a great deal of that sort of demand as reported during the past week. The principal selling season is virtually at an end and, despite the fact that there still remain a few weeks in which consumption will continue.

Beans

Vanilla—Not a great deal of vanilla has been landed in this country for quite some time past. A few cases now and then have reached these shores, but major quantities have been absent from the import arrivals. This condition fitted in well with the stocks of beans still available here in the hands of both manufacturing consumers and importers. Dealers still emphasized the idea that a purchase of vanilla beans at current spot prices is about the safest purchase possible, especially in view of the much smaller crop of Bourbons now a virtual certainty unless all advices from primary sources have been in error. The favorable price position of beans has found reflection in quotations on vanilla oleoresin and concentrates, prices which have become somewhat more favorable of late.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Feb. 2

New York

Russia, 100 bales: filthy.
Olives, 3 lots, 170 bales, 170 bags: filthy.
Mace, 7 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 638 bags: moldy and wormy.
Oregano, 80 baskets: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Clove, Madagascar, shipment, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, spot, 2c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 9c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, spot, 3c. per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 10c. per lb.
decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
Mangalore type, 10c. per lb.
Indian, 10c. per lb.
green, Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, ½c. per lb.
light, ½c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
splits, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
219.8	219.8	220.6	181.9	235.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Chamomile—A fairly steady flow of small orders was more than sufficient to keep prices on a very steady basis. Stocks were not overly abundant. It may be that the Argentine will have some flowers to ship now that the Summer there is drawing toward its end, but some earlier reports were not too optimistic with respect to how much would be available when the new crop had been prepared.

Linden—All prices were firm, and instances of their having been shaded of late have been few and far between. Local quotations have reflected to a considerable extent the lack of surplus stocks and the replacement cost in the source markets.

Gums

Karaya—Prices appeared to be reasonably stable. Whereas demand was said to be spotty, still in most instances there was little buyer resistance to current quotations. It seemed likely that some would shade open prices on the No. 1 NF powder but the No. 2 and No. 3 grades were, if anything, a shade firmer.

Locustbean—This article also seemed to be well stabilized in price. The principal lack at this time is substantial buying. Most purchasers enter the market only to cover reasonably nearby requirements; anticipation of future needs has yet to be resumed in major fashion.

Tragacanth—Trade was sluggish. Buying was reported to vary considerably from day to day and at the best is sporadic. Competition for business was very keen.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Prices failed to move lower and, on the whole, occupied a steady position throughout the past week at levels hardly susceptible to any further substantial shading because of the first costs of replacements, when available.

Buchu—Steadier prices and few indications of a further tendency toward price shading appeared to prevail on spot last week. Current quotations were deemed generally favorable and entirely safe for those needing to increase inventories.

Catnip—The carryover at the origin will not be oppressive in size this year and the need for an ample collection seems likely to grow as the new season draws near. Considering the time of year, spot prices were very steady.

Henna—The Egyptian situation was such as to make future business with the origin uncertain and subject to all sort of difficulty if the political situation shall become worse. Last week, a few signs suggested a coming rapproachment between Great Britain and the Egyptian governments.

Sage—The entire group was steady in price, declines having apparently brought spot quotations to a level at which sellers have been compelled to develop a resistance toward further price recessions. Demand was still spotty last week and consisted of isolated jobbing purchases for the most part. The meat packers have not been in the market, for some time.

Stramonium—The market seemed to have reached the bottom when quotations

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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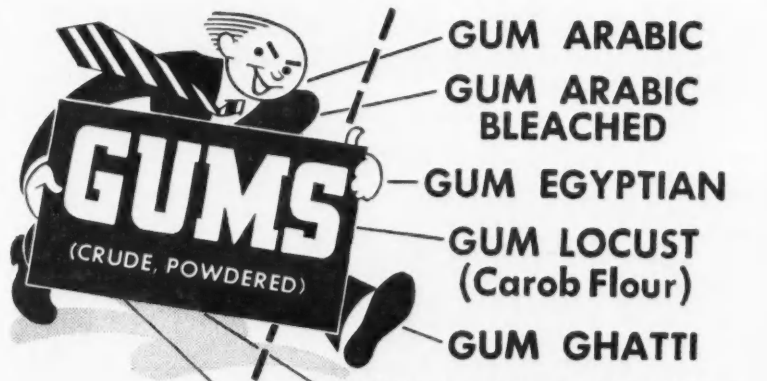

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were shaded during the previous week. Replacement of current stocks was said to be subject to some difficulty with respect to relations with some primary markets.

Sweet Basil — Quotations from the Pacific Coast continued at 45c. per pound while on spot most quarters continued to ask $1.10.

Thyme—According to quality, French leaves ranged 21c. to 22½c. per pound and were steady. Consumption has been substantial in some quarters specializing in the manufacture of an internationally known cough remedy. Spanish material was often quoted 8c. per pound but deliveries could be had at 7¾c.

Roots

Dandelion — Though stocks were conservative, lack of important demand was such as to keep quotations rather depressed if not actually subject to shading at this time.

Galangal—To this time, needs of those consuming Chinese ginger have been met at fairly attractive prices but the future of supplies was something less than clear and in ordinary circumstances a strengthening of prices might be expected.

Goldenseal—The market was generally weak because of the extremely limited movement into consumption for some time past. However, based on what was paid for the 1951 crop, it would appear that an end must come to actual price declines.

Ipecac—The market was definitely firmer and some who recently were disposed occasionally to shade open quotations now appeared to have adopted price maintenance as a current policy. Replacement costs have become firmer.

Mandrake—Buying was at a standstill but lack of business at this time becomes less important when it is laid alongside of the unsold stocks held by firsthands. Such stocks were not considered to be large.

Seeds

Caraway—Lack of sizeable trade and keen competition for the modicum of

—*Continued on page 77*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The atmosphere of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market continued to be extremely quiet. Except for occasional orders for specific items, the business transactions were said to be routine and were limited to materials required for immediate needs. For the most part, market quotations were easy, a number of prices being shaded in order to stimulate buying interest. Nevertheless, it appeared that consumers were not yet ready to build up inventories as had been expected before the turn of the year. Only five price changes were reported during the last week. Clove oil was the only item to be advanced. The price of this oil was virtually nominal, since very small stocks remained to be sold and replacements were doubtful, there being very small quantities of buds available and those at exorbitant prices. Geranium oil, both Bourbon and Algerian, was reduced in price, in keeping with the easier situation at the origins. Distilled lime oil from the West Indies was offered at a lower price by a single supplier. Among the aromatic chemicals, heliotropine was offered at a more favorable price and rhodinol, reflecting the relaxed situation of geranium oil, was markedly reduced by one producer. The price index remained unchanged at 186.9.

While the majority of essential oils were being offered freely, often at bargain rates, a few items continued to present tremendous problems to suppliers and consumers. The most difficult items in the current market were bergamot, lemon and clove oils. The first item was exceedingly scarce and high in price. The new crop was being prepared in Italy, but there were no indications, as yet, concerning the effect it will have upon the difficult supply situation. Lemon oil, not yet in great demand, gave all indications of remaining tight well into the coming active season. Prices for domestic oil were firmly set at recently advanced levels. Italian oil, which formerly shared the burden of supplying the needs of consumers, was scarce. The lower priced grades were not offered because of rejections of some substandard oil in recent weeks and the high quality oil was priced above the domestic material. Clove oil was expected by observers in the trade to continue to be scarce and high in price throughout the year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Clove oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Geranium oil, Algerian, $3.50 per lb.
Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Heliotropine, 15c. per lb.
Lime oil, distilled, W. Indian, 25c. per lb.
Rhodinol, $8 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
186.9	186.9	187.1	132.7	223.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—No further change was reported in this market. Several dealers were still able to offer the oil at the low level of $1.60 per pound. Others quoted the item up to $2.20 per pound. It has become almost impossible to get replacements which will conform to the government regulation concerning the embargo of materials originating in China after December, 1950.

Bay—While the spot market remained quite firm, it has been reported that there were indications of some price relaxations at the origin. These have not yet manifested themselves. Stocks on spot were limited and prices steady. Buying has been rather limited.

Bois de Rose—This market was without a problem during the past week. There were good sized stocks available on the spot market at prices ranging from the low level of $4 to $4.75 per pound. Replacements were obtainable, but only at the floor price set by the Brazilian government.

Cananga—Continuing to be extremely scarce, only small quantities of this oil were to be found on the spot market. Where it was obtainable, it was priced at the high level of $9.75 to $11.15 a pound for the native oil and $12.25 to $13.15 for the rectified material.

Cassia—Some new firmness appeared to be in evidence in this market. With replacements virtually cut off, there was little chance of obtaining new material once the present stocks are sold. With the heavy consuming season approaching, dealers were taking a firmer view of their prices. It was still possible to buy the oil for as low as $4.95 to $5 per pound in some quarters, elsewhere, however, prices ranged to a high of $6.25 a pound.

Celeryseed—This continued to be an unexcited market. There were adequate stocks on hand and replacements were readily obtainable from the origin. Prices have been stable throughout the past year, ranging from $16.50 to $21 per pound.

Citronella—A few dealers held stocks of the true Java oil at prices of $1.30 to $1.90 per pound. These quotations were somewhat higher than those for the Ceylon or Java-type oils, but were, nevertheless, rather lower than shippers would have them. Only the stiff competition offered by the lower-priced oils has kept the oil at its present level. Very few offers have come from Java because of the low returns, shippers in that country sought to sell their material in other markets, where they were able to realize greater profits. The Ceylon and Formosan oils continued to display extreme softness as prices remained at their unchanged low levels.

Clove—With only small remaining stocks still to be sold, dealers have priced this oil at the high level of $4.75 to $4.85 a pound. Only a few suppliers were still in a position to offer the oil at all. The cost of buds has risen so high as to make the distillation of oil impractical. Also, supplies of buds were extremely limited with small hope for improvement during this year.

Coriander—There was a fairly good quantity of this oil to be had on the spot market. Quotations ranged from $24 to $28.50 per pound, but there were reports of some bargain offers far below that level. Buying interest was rather limited.

Fir—Canadian sellers at primary centers continued to view this market with firmness. Production of new oil will not be resumed until the warmer weather sets in. Until that time, the present stocks will have to cover all requirements. This has made it possible for shippers to strengthen their prices. Quotations on the spot market ranged from $2.85 to $3.25 per pound.

Geranium—The weakness of this market continued to be in evidence, with prices dropping still further in some quarters. The minimum quotation of Bourbon oil decreased an additional 25c. per pound last week to a new low of $13. It ranged to $24.50 a pound. The Algerian variety, while not as plentiful as the Bourbon type, has been forced down competitively. It dropped some $3.50 per pound at the low end of the price range, which stood at $16 to $25.25 a pound. Replacements were readily obtainable at comparatively easy prices; a radical change from the situation a year ago.

Ginger—This was a rather quiet market with a great deal of stability shown. Stocks, while not large, were adequate to meet all requirements. The range of quotations became narrower as dealers offered material between $19 and $21.50 per pound.

Lavender—The market was untroubled. Spot stocks were generally rather large and replacements were easily obtainable in France at favorable prices. Consumer interest was limited to small immediate requirements and all orders were readily met. From all indications, this market was expected to remain comfortable throughout the coming season.

Lemon — Continuing to give much trouble to both dealers and consumers, this was one of the strongest items in the essential oil market. The Californian oil was priced very firmly at $5.50 to $6 per pound depending upon brand, with some reports of still higher prices in some quarters. Supplies, both on spot and at the source, were said to be extremely limited as a result of the channeling of much of the fruit to the frozen concentrate industry. This situation was expected to provide much difficulty when the heavy consuming season arrives, later in the spring. The Italian oil market was also troublesome, with only the highest priced oil offered to this country.

Lime—A quotation of $7.50 per pound was reported for the distilled oil of West Indian origin. This was a drop of 25c. a pound from the previous minimum. Other quotations for that material ranged to $9.25 a pound. Mexican oil was priced at approximately the same level. Supplies of all varieties were quite limited,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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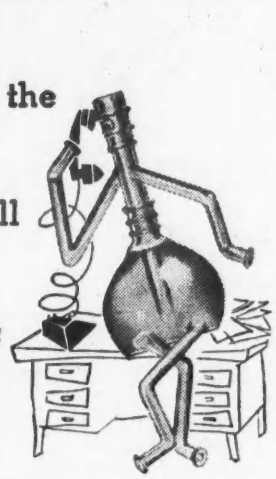

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AROMATIC PRODUCTS

but there appeared to be enough oil to meet the present requirements.

Mace—This market was without special feature. There were comfortable stocks on hand to fill all present orders, which were not large. Replacements could be had when needed, but small interest was shown in them at this time. Prices showed stability, ranging from $4.35 to $6 per pound.

Nutmeg—It has been reported that distilling megs were rather high priced, but a good supply held by some dealers has allowed them to continue to sell the oil at unchanged prices. The East Indian variety was priced from $4.35 to $5.75 a pound and the West Indian oil ranged from $3.90 to $4.75 a pound. Sales were generally limited to the immediate needs of consumers.

Orange—A generally easy situation prevailed in this market during the past week, as was true for the previous month. There were ample supplies of both Californian and Floridian oils to be had at rather favorable prices. The former material could be had at $1.65 to $2.75 a pound, according to producer. The latter was quoted at $1.60 to $2.25 a pound. Sales have not been large, but a marked increase in consumption was expected with the coming of spring.

Palmarosa—This remained a steady, quiet market. There were sufficient supplies on hand and at the origin at very stable prices. On the spot market, it was possible to buy the oil at prices ranging from $7 to $8.50 per pound. Very little interest was shown by customary users.

Patchouli—Still very much in evidence was the extreme weakness of this material on the spot market. There were large stocks and recent replacements have added to them. Prices remained at the low level of $7.75 to $17 per pound. Despite these favorable prices, buyers were quite disinterested in the oil. Only very small amounts have been sold, users apparently taking only what was needed immediately.

Peppermint—While there have been some stronger prices reported, the market remained fairly steady and the range o quotations was unchanged. The attempt of primary sellers to strengthen the mar ket have been held in check by the lac of business being done in the oil.

Rosemary—Some bargain offers con tinued to be made, although observer in the trade reported the primary mar ket to be quite steady. The Spanish pric floor made it impossible to buy new mate rial under a fixed price and it was fel that spot prices would remain firm. USI oil was quoted from a low of 80c. to $1.1 a pound. The technical grade price ranged from 80c. to $1.10.

Sage—No further change has been re ported in this market. The Dalmatian oi market continued to be fairly easy, wit prices of $10.50 to $13.75 a pound bein quoted. Only a moderate interest wa shown by consumers. Spanish oil hel quite steady at 90c. to $2.25 a pound.

Sandalwood—Quotations held at $9.7 to $12 per pound. A large quantity of oi was available on the spot market at thes recently reduced prices. Distilling logs however, were said to be quite strong a the origin. Sales were not large.

Snakeroot—An item of limited applica tion, this has been unchanged for som time. A few offers were made at $31 pe pound, while other ranged to $40 pe pound. Replacements were rather hard t come by, but stocks held by dealers were for the most part, adequate to cover th requirements for some time to come.

Wormwood—Prices held at the stead level of $6.50 to $7.50 a pound. Supplie on spot were adequate for the current re quirements. Replacements could be ha when needed and costs were unchanged The demand was quite limited.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Supplies were ample an producers were willing to meet all order at prices ranging from $2.94 to $3.15 pe pound, depending upon manufacturer an quantity. Demand for this material ha been only mild.

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producers, there were good quantities of this material readily obtainable by consumers at $5.50 to $5.90 per pound. Buying interest has been light, particularly with the present easing of methyl anthranilate.

Heliotropine—A decline of 15c. per pound was reported in the market price of this aromatic last week. This placed the range of quotations at $3.25 to $3.65 per pound. There were plentiful supplies available whenever needed. Sales were said to be average and basic materials were obtainable, providing a quietly comfortable market situation.

Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde—This market remained unchanged. The price held at $2.25 per pound and stocks were sufficient to meet all requirements.

Isoborneol—Producers reported this chemical to be readily available in large quantities. With buying interest only moderate, it was said that more business could be done than there actually was. Prices held firmly at $1.25 to $1.70 per pound.

Isobornyl Acetate—There was no problem of supply in this market. Manufacturers reported there to be plenty of the material to more than fill the present rate of orders. Quotations were unchanged at 70c. to 97c. a pound.

Rhodinol—With geranium oil on the downgrade, pricewise, it was possible for producers of this derivative to lower their market prices. In one place, the price dropped some $8 per pound to make for a new minimum quotation of $40 per pound. Elsewhere, prices held, ranging up to $56 a pound. There were adequate supplies of the aromatic available and production was accomplished without difficulty.

Terpinyl Acetate—This has become a rather easy market. Supplies were quite plentiful and production kept up at a steady pace. The prime grade was offered freely at 55c. to 60c. a pound. The extra grade could be had at 66c. to 70c. a pound.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 74

jobbing business current last week brought prices down to the basis of 12c. to 12½c. per pound.

Cardamom—Prices continued to weaken and decline. Medium bleached material dropped to $3.80 to $3.85 per pound; decorticated seed from Guatemala became $2.30 to $2.35; Mangalore type, $3 to $3.05; Indian, $3.40 to $3.45. Green Alleppey sank to $2.35 to $2.40 and Ceylon material could be bought at the same figure.

Celery — After some weeks of price stability, some sellers of French seed shaded the spot price to 34½c. to 35c. per pound. Indian seed remained unchanged at 29½c. to 30c.

Coriander—Czech seed was reduced to 10c. to 10½c. per pound and Moroccan material was down to 9½c. to 10c.—both reductions coming as the result of local competition in a dull market.

Fennel—Dark Czech seed was cheaper at 13c. to 13½c. and the light became 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Indian and French seeds remained free from change in price.

Spices

Cinnamon—Advices from the primary market continued to suggest further gains in strength and a tendency toward further rise in replacement quotations. The spot reflected this condition fully; it was exceptionally firm and free from any tendency toward price shading regardless of small request.

Clove—The upward pressure on primary market prices was unabated and replacement quotations cabled last week showed advances. Spot quotations were 82c. per pound for Madagascar spice now afloat and 87c. for the limited lots of Zanzibar spice that was available.

Ginger — Pressure on prices continued to keep quotations tending downward, the recession in African root bringing that item to 25c. to 26c. per pound and unbleached Cochin down to 35c. to 36c. Jamaica found it increasingly difficult to interest buyers in shipment parcels of the Jamaican root, especially since the quotations were far out of normal alignment with prices on African and Nigerian root. Spot No. 3 Jamaican root dropped to 54c. to 55c. per pound and goods for dispatch on a February steamer were quoted at 47c. to 48c., without there being many takers. Rhattoon on spot was down to 56c. to 57c. February steamer, 46c. to 47c. Nigerian root for January-March shipment became 21c. to 22c. in comparison with the spot quotation of 25c. to 26c.

Mace — Siauw No. 1 continued to decline, the reduction last week being small and setting the article at $1.05 to $1.06 per pound. West Indian showed no change in price.

Nutmeg — Limited consuming interest kept prices under downward pressure. East Indian whole nutmegs became 47c. to 48c. per pound and splits, 45c. to 47c. West Indian material yielded ground and became narrower in range at 38c. to 38½c.

Pepper—Devaluation of the Indonesian Rupiah until its exchange value became 11.4 to the United States dollar—making the Rupiah 8.6c. in dollar currency in place of its former dollar value of 26c. —caused some holders of black pepper futures to liquidate parts of their stocks somewhere around $1.23 per pound. The goods so offered were promptly snapped up. Most sellers in the market advised clients to buy on every primary market price recession. The effect on spot prices when buying took place was prompt. Last week, spots fetched $1.40 and $1.41 per pound quite often and futures were correspondingly advanced. India was not at all an anxious seller of pepper for shipment in March or May. Trading in those positions on spot was often several cents below the market in India. Reckoning the market over a substantial period of time, most operators felt that India would be able to command prices which would work in the direction of high values here.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.45 per pound; February shipment, $1.38; and March shipment, $1.33; April shipment, $1.30.

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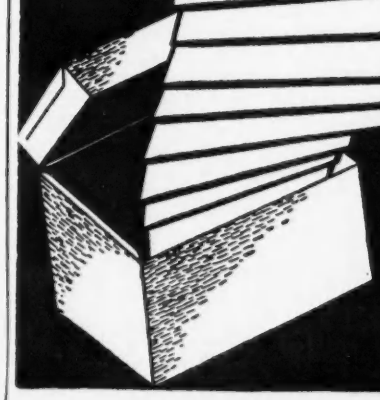

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Zein, on which announcement had been made in the previous period, advanced in price during the past week. The orange grades of shellac were adjusted downward. So was vermilion red.

Dry colors were in sufficient availability to accommodate the market. The demand was not at the peak levels of several months ago but it was still at a good point. White and red lead pigments were a little on the quiet side but the supply was still not free. Evidence of a pickup was apparent in the market for zinc pigments. Supply was high enough to accommodate the current market.

Modified phenolic resins were reported freely available. There was an easier tone in the pure with some producers, although with others it was not readily available. The effects of a somewhat easier demand and increased production were being felt in urea-formaldehydes, melamines, alkyds and maleics. On the raw materials side of the picture, soybean and linseed oils were easier pricewise and were readily available. However, other raw materials were reported strong and possibly rising.

The natural gums market continued uneventful. It was thought that the low inventories in the hands of consumers at this time might bring about the anticipated increase in purchasing that had been spoken of since the first of the year. The Indian shellac market softened a little early in the week and the trade here was beginning to think of the coming Bysacki crop, which is due the latter part of next month. The citrates continued in a good position on supply, with some variation of demand among the various types. The price of casein held, although the opinion persisted that the Argentine government would eventually reduce the floor price again.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—There was some slight easing evident in the demand for these materials last week. The supply was at a satisfactory level.

The Bureau of Census reported that in December the shipments of powder, paste and flake amounted to 1,533,000 pounds, something less than the previous month's figure of 1,645,000 pounds. In December of 1950 the figure, as revised, was 1,318,000 pounds. Final figures indicate that 1951's total shipments amounted to 19,090,000 pounds, as opposed to 12,810,000 pounds in the previous year.

Dry Colors—Supplywise, these materials were causing no trouble, for there was a sufficient supply to accommodate the ordinary requirements of consumers. Although the demand was not at the peaks established some months ago, it was still continuing at what was considered a pretty good level.

Earth Colors—The demand was running at fairly good levels although it was not at the high point that was apparent some months ago. Supply was high enough to handle the requirements of consumers without any pinch. The price structure was holding at previously established levels and it was said that there appeared to be no changes in it for the immediate future.

Lead Pigments—The market for white and red lead continued a little on the quiet side during the period under review. The tightness in supplies still prevailed and the price structure was unchanged.

Zinc Pigments—The demand was running at a fairly good level and was showing evidence of a pickup. One opinion was that it will be good throughout the Spring. It was said that paint manufacturers' inventories had reached a low point and that dealers' shelves had also started to show signs of lower inventories at the retail end, and that this was partly responsible for an added interest in the pigments. Supply was high enough at this time to accommodate the market. Prices were holding at their previously established levels.

Synthetic Resins

Modified phenolics were reported to be freely available. The pure were easier. With some producers they were reported to be free, although with others they were still not readily available. The condition of both the pure and modified was said to have resulted from a combination of easier demand and increased production. Such a combination also affected a number of other synthetics. Ureaformaldehydes, melamines, alkys and maleics were in a comfortable position as far as the supply was concerned.

On the raw materials side of the picture, soybean and linseed oils were easier on prices and were easily available. Other raw materials, it was said, were strong and had probably hit bottom and are showing signs of rising. It was said by one synthetic producer that there would probably be no further price changes in the materials at this time.

The Tariff Commission, in its October-November report on production, stated, under its listing on phenolic and other tar acid resins, that protective coating resins, unmodified and modified except by rosin, were produced in the amount of 2,735,380 pounds in November, as opposed to 2,999,497 pounds in the previous month. The section on urea and melamine resins, under protective coating resins, straight and modified, shows a November production of 1,434,129 pounds, while the figure for October was 1,715,508 pounds. In the same category under styrene resins, the figure for November was 4,419,499 pounds as opposed to 4,362,996 pounds for the previous month.

Unmodified phthalic anhydride type alkyds for protective coatings showed a November production of 17,287,589 pounds, as compared to 18,191,030 pounds for the previous month. Those modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials were produced in the amount of 6,776,167 pounds in November and 6,959,187 pounds in October. Unmodified polybasic acid types (except phthalic) were produced in the amount of 409,574 pounds in November and 508,966 pounds in October. Those modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials showed a production of 676,412 pounds in November and 755,644 pounds in October.

Natural Resins

The market for gums continued on the quiet side during the past week, although the trade was still hoping that the increase in buying that had been talked of would come about. Indications were that consumers' inventories were not high, and for that reason sellers felt that the users of materials would soon have to return to the market for a replenishment of supplies. Stocks in the hands of sellers here were not high, although there was sufficient for the market at the present rate of ordering. It had been pointed out, however, that if all consumers should suddenly come into the market at the same time for replenishments there would probably be something of a pinch.

It was said that this is normally the time of year when manufacturers who use gums are ordinarily busy booking their Spring orders and a letdown in consumption is not an unexpected thing. On the whole, it was felt that the year would be a good one. The change in the Indonesian currency was expected to have some effect here, but just what that would be was not determined as of last week. The Manilas and the Batavia Dammars were expected to show some effect of the change.

Shellac—A drop of 2½c. per pound was noted in the orange grades during the past week. This made the listings:—Lemon No. 1, 47c. to 53c.; Lemon No. 2, 45c. to 51c.; Superfine, 43c. to 49½c., and TN, 41c. to 47c. One source stated that the demand here was a little easier. Another said that it appeared to be a little better this week, but that it was still spotty and he orders were for moderate amounts. A third source said it could not forsee any change in the situation in the immediate future, and added that, considering the time of year, business was holding up at a pretty good point. Supplies here were at a sufficient level for the current volume of business, although it had been said that a sharp increase in purchasing might put something of a strain on them. Supplies in India were satisfactory and the new Bysacki crop was being awaited, but there

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Zein, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 3c. per lb. Shellac, lemon, No. 1, lemon, No. 2, superfine, TN, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
215.3	215.3	215.3	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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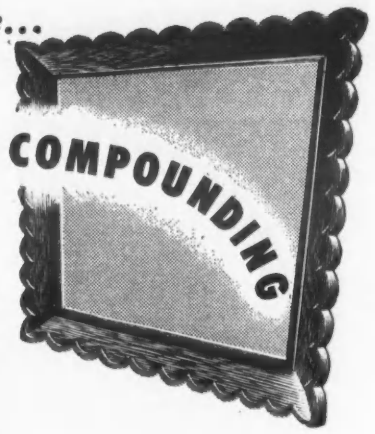

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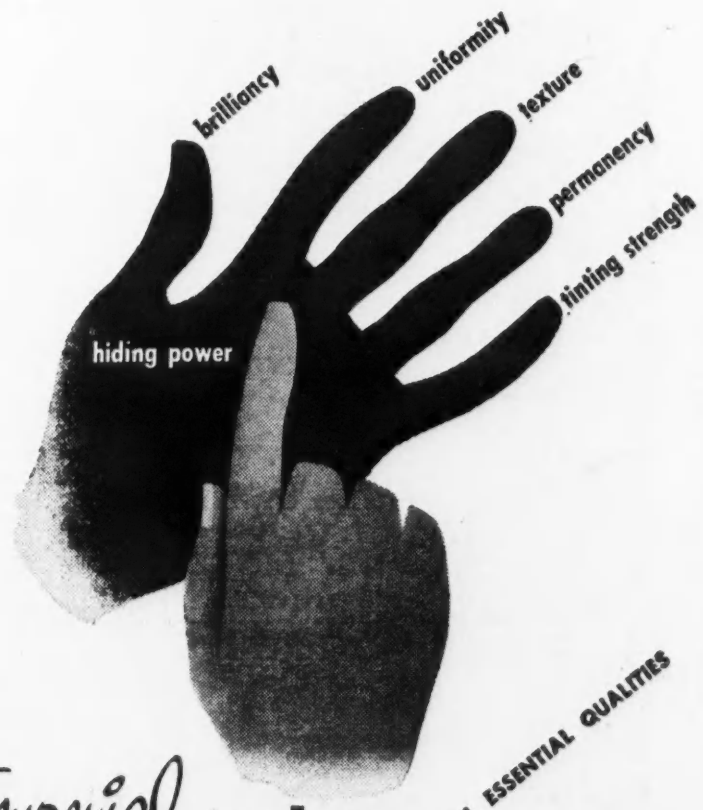
CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Joe Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Walls
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson



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was no advance news on that and there was not much reliable information that could be expected until the latter part of next month. Prices softened a little in India last week, but since there had been up and down fluctuations there for some time, it had no immediate effect here. Price changes in this country, when the India market only fluctuated slightly, were generally regarded as an adjustment to current conditions on this market. One source stated that the easier India market would probably stall buying here, somewhat, until a clearer picture could be obtained.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—Tributyl was in a strong position on demand, and it was said that the use of it was increasing, with a considerable request coming for its use as an antifoaming agent. Acetyltributyl was in a fairly good demand position and was largely unchanged from the recent past. Acetyltriethyl was in normal demand and triethyl was going along at about the usual levels. All the materials were said to be in a good position as far as supply for normal orders was concerned.

The following prices prevailed last week:—acetyltributyl, 37½c. in carloads, 38½c. in less than carloads and 39c. in tanks; tributyl, 40½c. in carloads, 41½c. in less than carloads and 39c. in tanks; acetyltriethyl, 37½c. in carloads, 38½c. in less than carloads and 36c. in tanks; triethyl, 37½c. in carloads, 38½c. in less than carloads and 36c. in tanks.

Phthalates—The Tariff Commission recently announced figures on the production of the various phthalates in the month of November, as compared to the previous month. Dibutyl was produced in the amount of 1,015,647 pounds in November, a considerable lowering from the previous month's figure of 1,827,871 pounds. Production of diethyl amounted to 1,632,756 pounds in November. There were no figures for the previous month. The figure for dioctyl in November, partially estimated, was 6,553,804 pounds, as opposed to 6,700,933 for the previous month.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Output of this material in the month of November, according to figures recently released by the Tariff Commission, was 1,096,308 pounds. This compared to 1,245,652 pounds for the previous month.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—There were no changes reported last week in either the Argentine or domestic caseins. It was said that there was a considerable amount of speculation on a possible further change in the Argentine floor price, but as yet there was no actual change. The speculation even went so far as to become a rumor that there had actually been a change. One authorative source on the New York market stated last week, as this same source had predicted before, that there would probably be a further lowering of the floor, and by a considerable amount, although the time that this might come about was still something of an uncertainty. Another source stated that occasional parcels of Argentine material are available at a good discount.

Large stocks were reported in England, with material coming from New Zealand, Australia, Portugal, Poland, Denmark and Holland. French was available at 21½c., duty paid. Production there amounted to about 16,000 tons to the end of September, which is a very large production. This was estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 pounds above the production of the previous year.

The demand for domestic casein was not at a high point and the supply here

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as ample for the requirements of the nsuming industries. The movement in anish continued at the present low price. aterial from Holland continued on the sy side along with the general market. ew Zealand continued available on spot d for immediate shipment.

Speaking on the general situation, one urce stated last week:—"It is expected at the USDA will announce something is month, or early next month, with re- rd to support prices for milk powder r the year beginning April 1, 1952. Prac- ally no powder is being delivered to the vernment, as the commercial price is me 10 percent above the support price. e predict that the USDA will name a ice between 15c. and 17c. for spray skim wder. Domestic producers of casein ll certainly make efforts to put them- lves in a position to use as much of their im for powder as possible. If present ices of casein continue, we doubt if ,000,000 pounds of casein will be made this country in 1952."

The Department of Agriculture last ek announced casein import quotas that ve been established for the period Au- st 9, 1951, through June 30, 1952, as re- ired under the mandatory provisions of ction 104 of the Defense Production t, as amended. The total of casein thorized for importation was 25,952 ort tons. This compares to 26,170 short as during the comparable period a year lier. Import authorizations were not ablished on a country-by-country basis.

Glue, Hide—Statistics on hide glue pro- ction for the month of December, 1950, released by the Bureau of Census, in- ate that the output that month was 80,266 pounds. This was lower than it of the previous month, which orted at 5,165,633 pounds, and the nth of December a year ago, which s 5,624,232 pounds.

Shipments in December of 1951 amount- to 3,180,428 pounds. This was under previous month's figure of 4,607,887 nds and was also less than the figure the month of December of 1950, which od at 5,834,664 pounds. Stocks at the of December, 1951, stood at 11,582,342 nds, which was higher than the pre- us month and higher than the com- able month of the previous year. In vember of 1951 the total was 10,482,504 nds and in December of 1950 it was 52,242 pounds.

Lecithin—The demand for this material s reported at good levels during the iod under review, and was showing an led strength from the immediate past, ording to one source, although another l the market appeared easier. Supply s sufficiently high to accommodate the rket without any particular trouble.

ein—Effective this week, the price of s material advanced 3c. per pound. s made the new listing 38c. in bags, 00 pound lots, at the works. In 1,000 nd to 3,000 pound lots it was 40c., and smaller lots it was 43c. This was the t price adjustment in more than a year. producer making the change pointed that during that time the cost of ma- al and labor has risen constantly. new prices are still below the level mitted by Ceiling Price Regulation 22.

val Stores

he record of the gum naval stores mar- s during the week ended February 8 as follows. (Under Savannah Exchange es marked with an asterisk are actual s prices of the week, others are last wn prices):—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.						
Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.i., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.†	Friday	
$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	...	$8.70	$9.45
7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	...	8.70	9.45
7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	...	8.70	9.45
9.07	9.07	9.07	9.07	...	8.70	9.45
9.04	9.04	9.04	9.04	...	9.55	9.55
9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	9.70	9.70
9.60	9.60	9.60	9.60	...	9.70	9.70
Drums						
...	...	...	...	...		
ipts ... 84	472	...	...	...		
nents 2,451	...	...	54	...		
:s ..12,500	12,972	12,972	12,918	...		

Gum Turpentine

York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b...gal. (7 lbs.).					.80
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse....gal. (7 lbs.).					.92
Savannah Exchange, Bulk					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
gal.....	.80	.80	.80	.80	...
. dms	...	...	...	...	...
pts, dms....	4	...	...	...	...
nents, dms..	573	150	125	62	...
:s, dms.....	7,887	7,737	7,612	7,550	...

— ot available.

dner Issues Instrument Data

enry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., iesda, Md., has issued a leaflet describ- the Gardener film casting knife. The ern has also published a brochure on ashability apparatus, which illustrates w-type abrasion boat attachment.

Witco Purchasing Dept. Post to Earle T. Runcie

Witco Chemical Company, New York, announced the appointment of Earle T. Runcie to the position of manager of the purchasing department for Continental Carbon Company, Continental Oil Black Company and Barnhart Hydrocarbon Corporation. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Runcie was vice-president of the Belvend Manufacturing Company of Chicago. In his new post, he will be located in the company's Amarillo, Tex., offices.

Trade Briefs

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been awarded a certificate of management excellence for 1951 by the American Institute of Management.

William E. Bradford has been named coordinator of industrial relations for the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company.

William M. Stuart, president of the Martin-Senour Company, Chicago, has been elected chairman of the Manufacturers' Council of the National Automotive Parts Association.

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Paint Conference Slated Feb. 26-27 in Washington

The building research advisor board has announced that its conference on condensation control in buildings as related to paints, papers and insulating materials has been set for February 26 and 27 and will be held at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington.

The conference will open with a panel of men who have faced the practical aspects of the subject—an architect, a painting contractor, a merchant builder and a lumber dealer—and will then move on to the technological aspects, revealing research progress in paint films, paper and foil films, insulating materials and construction methods. The two closing sessions of the meeting will be devoted to two panels comprised of key people from previous speakers and panel groups. One group of technologists will examine the findings of the conference to current research and the research needed to solve the technical problems disclosed in the course of the conference. The other panel, comprised of industry people, will estimate the educational task needed to convey advance knowledge to the paint paper, insulation and building industries.

The conference is planned to include periods of open participation from the floor so that audience members of the meeting can make comments and ask questions. Those wishing to attend the conference can secure advance registration forms by writing the Building Research Advisory Board, 2101 Constitution avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

Binney & Smith Names Marston Akron Manager

Binney & Smith Company, New York, has appointed Roy H. Marston, jr., resident manager of the company's office at Akron, Ohio. He succeeds E. H. Baker, who retired February 1 after twenty-two years in the Akron post. Mr. Marston has been associated with Binney & Smith's Akron office for the past fifteen years, covering the rubber, paint, ink and paper industries in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Joins Great Lakes Carbon

Paul T. W. Strub, has joined Great Lakes Carbon Corporation as manager of commercial development with its engineering and development department, with headquarters in the firm's Chicago offices. Mr. Strub formerly served in the technical service group of the chemical products division of Esso Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge, La. He comes to Great Lakes from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation after five years in the butadiene and styrene section of its synthetic rubber division.

Trade Briefs

C. J. O'Neil has been named to the newly-created post of merchandise manager for Johns-Manville Corporation's Celite division.

Paul E. Sprague, vice-president of the Glidden Company, was a recent luncheon speaker before the Chemical Salesmen of Cleveland.

Robert Dorn has been promoted from sales promotion manager of the Bishop-Conklin Company, a division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, to Los Angeles, Calif., branch manager of Devoe trade sales.

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Nat'l Lead Taken to Court For Alleged Price Violation

Treble damages of more than $325,000 are sought in an injunctive action filed in the US District Court, Southern District of New York, by US Attorney Myles J. Lane for the Office of Price Stabilization in its first suit alleging overcharges in the lead industry, the agency has announced. The action was taken February 1. Named as defendant is the National Lead Company's Atlantic office in New York. In its suit alleging overcharges of $109,657.37, OPS claims that the Atlantic office is the home office or headquarters of the firm and sets the prices for all the other offices.

Commenting on the action, National Lead Company officials explained that their prices have at all times complied with the rules of OPS, despite the issuance of a complaint by that body on the prices of a few of its lead products. During the period when there were in reality two separate markets for lead, with a domestic price level and a foreign one, the situation was so confused that it was necessary to resort to an "average" price, the company stated. This is supposed to be the cause of any misunderstanding.

National Lead purchases practically all of its lead and sells the products from it at fixed differentials over the purchase cost. These differentials have not been increased in several years, according to the company.

The suit is an "open end" action which would permit a continuation of the audit of the accounts of the New York office and an audit of the accounts in all the other offices or branches at Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Dallas, St. Louis, Atlanta and Baltimore during the litigation.

CCC Still Offering Milk Solids, Linseed Oil, Flax

The Commodity Credit Corporation will continue its offerings of dried whole eggs, nonfat dry milk solids, raw linseed oil, and flaxseed for sale during February, according to an announcement from the Department of Agriculture. The products will be offered at the same prices and terms as prevailed during January. The agency's offerings amount to 1,000,000 pounds of dried whole eggs, 35,000,000 pounds of nonfat dry milk solids of the spray process type, 212,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil, and 264,000 bushels of flaxseed.

American Cyanamid Names Stickle to New Sales Post

Appointment of Fred J. Stickle as eastern regional sales manager of the coating resins department has been announced by American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Stickle, formerly a technical sales representative, will supervise sales and sales promotion of coating resins in the Boston, New York and Philadelphia areas. He came to Cyanamid in 1943 from the Standard Coating Company, Ridgefield, N. J., where he was secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Superior Forms Division

The formation of a Superior lecithin sales division to handle the marketing of Superior soya lecithin has been announced by Meyer W. Budman, sales manager of Superior Materials, Inc., New York. Mr. Budman stated that deliveries are being made of various grades of high quality refined lecithin. Superior Materials has been selling raw materials and chemicals to manufacturers of paints, inks, adhesives and allied products for the past seven years, and is the eastern sales representative for Edgar Brothers Company.

Sheffield Appoints Two

The chemical division of Sheffield Farms Company has appointed James D. Sheridan sales supervisor and Charles J. Vickers sales representative. Mr. Sheridan was formerly associated with Western Condensing Company and prior to that with American Cyanamid Company. Mr. Vickers comes to Sheffield from Pitman-Moore Company. Both will be located at the chemical division's main sales office at Norwich, N. Y.

Glidden Issues Naval Stores Data

"Nopol—Its Properties, Reactions and Derivatives" is the subject of a new technical bulletin issued by the naval stores division of the Glidden Company, describing this turpentine derivative and its potentialities as a low-cost raw material with many industrial possibilities. "Nopol" is being distributed by E. W. Colledge, GSA, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla., a Glidden subsidiary and exclusive sales agent for "Nopol," who will supply the bulletin and samples on request.

Devoe Names Monte Carpenter

Monte Carpenter has been appointed assistant district manager for the central district of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York. Mr. Carpenter joined Devoe in 1951 as assistant district manager of the Pacific Coast district. Previously he had been merchandise manager of gypsum wallboard and sheathing products for the United States Gypsum Company in Chicago, for ten years. James LeFebre, who has been with the company for twenty-seven years, has been made traveling sales manager for the central district.

Naugatuck Opens Memphis Office

Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company has opened a new southwestern branch office for the sale of rubber and plastic latices. The new branch is located at 1480 North Thomas street, Memphis, Tenn. It will cover the states of Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, southern part of Illinois and Indiana, and western sections of Kentucky and Tennessee.

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3M Appoints Weyand Executive Vice-Pres.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn., has promoted Louis F. Weyand, a vice-president and member of the board, to executive vice-president. Robert W. Young, president of Minnesota Mining Manufacturing International Company, a wholly-owned 3M subsidiary handling foreign trade, has been named to the chairmanship of that organization's board.

Clarence B. Sampair, vice-president of 3M International, has succeeded Mr. Young as president. Mr. Sampair also retains his post as vice-president of the parent company. Vicepresident John A. Borden, general manager of the cellophane tape division, has been named sales and marketing consultant of all 3M tapes. George W. Swenson and Hubert J. Trierney have also been elected vice-presidents of the parent concern.

Roy C. Sheeler, DuPont Trade Sales Aid, Retires

Roy C. Sheeler, assistant to the manager of trade sales of the finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after more than twenty-nine years with the company and forty-three years in the paint business.

Mr. Sheeler joined the Du Pont Company in October, 1922, to edit "Principles and Practices of Upkeep Painting," a publication devoted to maintenance painting. He was appointed assistant manager of the prescription paint service division when it was organized in 1926. He was sales technical adviser in the finishes eastern division in Philadelphia from 1933 until 1937, when he became assistant to the manager of trade sales.

Buffalo Paint Club to Hold Ladies' Night Party on Sat.

The Buffalo Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association will hold its annual Ladies' Night party at the Sheraton hotel in that city on February 16. Cocktails and a smorgasbord will be followed by dancing. Dr. Clifford Furnas, director of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory of Buffalo, will be guest speaker. He will discuss "The Next twenty-five Years." There will be favors for the ladies.

Synth. Rubber Curbs Eased

The National Production Authority last week removed the thirty-day inventory limitation governing purchase of synthetic (GR-S) rubber and made an approximate 20 percent increase in the amount of high tenacity rayon which may be used by rubber manufacturers. The inventory relaxation on GR-S and the quota increase in high tenacity rayon were made by amending M-2, NPA's basic rubber order. The amendment also makes minor changes in appendix A of the order. However, the amendment does not in any way affect present controls over butyl, other synthetic or natural rubber.

Nylon Yarn Exports Upped

An export quota of 2,000,000 pounds of nylon yarn has been established for the first quarter of 1952, the Office of International Trade announced February 5. The first-quarter quota is larger by 800,000 pounds than the fourth-quarter, 1951, quota. The increase had been made possible by the recent easing of the nylon yarn supply situation, OIT explained. No difficulty is expected in fulfilling defense and domestic civilian demands as well as the larger export quota in the current quarter.

Hercules Has Resins Emulsions Data

Revised information about a series of resin emulsions containing 40 to 45 percent solids is available in a new leaflet from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The leaflet is entitled "Dresinol." There are ten types of "Dresinol" and with one exception, "Dresinol 155," these emulsions are claimed to have limited compatibility with synthetic rubber latices and polyvinyl acetate and chloride. "Dresinol 155," however, is said to exhibit excellent compatibility with all of the latter group of dispersons plus natural rubber latex.

Glidden Nubian Division to Move

Nubian industrial division of the Glidden Company will move its executive, sales and accounting offices into the three-story McCoskey Varnish Company building across the street from the present division offices at 1856 North LeClaire avenue, Chicago, early this year, it has been announced.

Trade Briefs

Detrex Corporation, Detroit, has placed on the market a new vinyl-type spray booth coating material called "Vincote."

Norman P. Hurd, traffic manager of the Varcum Chemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been elected secretary of the Niagara Falls Traffic Club.

Midland Glue Products Company has changed its name to Midland Adhesives & Chemical Corporation and is now in full production at its new plant at Ferndale, Mich.

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United Lacquer Appoints Knappman Technical Head

William E. Knappman has been appointed technical director of the United Lacquer Manufacturing Corporation, Linden, N. J. In this capacity, Mr. Knappman will direct research activities in the company's development laboratory, which currently is being tripled in size.

The new technical director formerly was chief chemist of the eastern resin division sales service laboratories of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., for four years. Before that he was with the General Chemical Company for ten years, where he did fundamental research on raw materials of the paint industry, including pigments, plasticizers and nitrocellulose.

Nat'l Lead Promotes Vettewinkel, Wickemeyer

The National Lead Company, New York, has appointed Karel Vettewinkel assistant to the manager for linseed oil and white lead sales, and Casper Wickemeyer, jr., general superintendent of the company's Chicago branch.

Mr. Vettewinkel continues as manager of dry white lead sales. He has been with the company since 1929, starting as a paint and oil technologist. He became manager of dry white lead sales in 1939. Mr. Wickemeyer has under his jurisdiction the Southern and Raymond plants in Chicago, the Amearican Lead plant in Indianapolis and the Northwestern metal plant at St. Louis Park, Minn.

Dewey & Almy Elects Haslam Board Member

Robert T. Haslam has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Haslam is a former vice-president and director of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), where his responsibilities included direction of research and sales. He is president of the United States Pipe Line Company, a director of W. R. Grace & Co.; director and member of the executive committee of Ethyl Corporation and a director of American Gas & Electric Company and Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation.

Glidden Promotes Brockman

Appointment of Paul C. Brockman as regional director of the Glidden Company's Adams & Elting division in Chicago, has been announced by A. D. Duncan, vice president in charge of the paint and varnish division. Mr. Brockman, who has been sales manager of the Adams & Elting Trade Sales Division, succeeds Herman F. Winger, recently promoted to the position of regional director of Glidden's Reading (Pa.) division.

Monsanto Names White

John F. White has been appointed a plant superintendent at Monsanto Chemical Company's plant at Everett, Mass. Mr. White will supervise operations in the antifreeze, "Mersize," poultry feed chemical, "Santocel," multi-purpose and other units. He joined the research department of Monsanto's Merrimac division in 1928, serving as a group leader prior to his transfer to plant production activities.

Brighton Adds New Resins Kettle

The Brighton Copper Works, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced the addition of a new water synthetic resin kettle. The new feature is said to provide for cooling the contents from a point immediately below the flange of the top head to within eighteen inches of the bottom. Water is evenly distributed between the jacket, and the jacket is provided with an expansion joint. Cooling medium used is city water. The kettle has a 1,000 gallon capacity, and is built entirely of solid stainless steel for operation under vacuum or pressures up to 40 psi.

3M Opens New Atlanta Office

Opening of a new regional sales office and warehouse building in Atlanta, Ga., has been announced by officials of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn. The new facilities, designed to permit better service to 3M customers in Georgia and neighboring states, are located at 732 Ashby street, NW.

Goodrich Issues Resins Data

Containing recent technical data on the compounding of "Geon 101" and "101-EP" straight polyvinyl chloride resins, a new sixteen-page service bulletin has been published by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Copies are available upon request. The bulletin discusses materials and factors used in compounding the resins.

Trade Briefs

Adrian D. Joyce, chairman of the board of the Glidden Company, has been elected to the board of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Harold C. McClellan, president of Old Colony Paint & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, has been appointed chairman of the employee benefits committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Herbert S. Spencer, advertising manager of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has received a plaque from the Niagara Frontier Industrial Advertisers Association.

John F. Devine, vice-president of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has been named chairman of the printing ink committee of the New York chapter of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was spotty last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, which kept the volume down. Crude edible oils were inactive for domestic delivery, while a moderate inquiry was reported for export. Cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils were firmer and fractionally higher. Withdrawal of resale coconut oil stiffened the market and first hands raised quotations of both coconut oil and copra. Price index was off slightly, declining 1.3 points.

Linseed oil was unsettled and dropped 1 cent per pound, but was steadier at the close with firmer flaxseed. Refined fish oil was weaker and reduced ½ cent per pound and could have been further cut on firm bids for carlot business. While consuming interest slackened for tung and oiticica oils, prices were maintained at the recent advance as offerings were limited and closely held.

Tone of the tallow and grease market was firmer. There was a noticeable reduction of offerings and prices were maintained for all grades at prevailing prices. Recent trading absorbed good volume of material for domestic account. Export inquiry while spotty was reported more active. Palm oil was unsettled by lower cost of replacements.

Lower cost of fats and oils weakened fatty acids, and prices were reduced ¾ cent to 1 cent per pound.

All oil meals continued in active request for February and March delivery, but with production sold up, trading was restricted to April forward shipment. Prices of all grades were unchanged at ceilings.

Lack of demand for arnauba wax weakened the market and holders of spot stocks reduced quotations several cents per pound, without attracting consumer interest. The Brazilian market remained steady and cost of replacements was still above quotations of the spot market. Ouricury was quiet, but steady at unchanged prices. Japan wax continued in slow demand and weak, with price trend downward.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was moderate last week. Market remained on a steady basis and prices were slightly higher. Liberal liquidation of nearby oil was readily absorbed by trade interests, while speculators supported futures positions, keeping price fluctuations within a narrow range. Trading was mixed. Crude oil was steadier and up fractionally. Crude oil sales were light but offerings were not liberal. Tankcars were quoted at 12¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 12c. Texas, with bids at ¼c. less.

A Mexican resolution requiring an import permit for the importation of cottonseed oil, sesame oil, and other non-specified oils into Mexico was published in the *Diario Oficial* No. 14, of January 17, 1952, and became effective the day of its publication.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 8 follow:—

		Cents per pound		
	Sales	High	Low	Close
March	235	14.65	14.28	14.62S
May	791	15.08	14.61	14.91S
July	912	15.22	14.80	15.11S
September	371	15.25	14.85	15.18S
October	187	15.30	14.85	15.03S
December	15	15.10	14.98	15.05@15.15
January	1	15.15	15.15	14.90B

Total sales, 2,512 tankcars.

Memphis.—Business slow. Last sales crude cottonseed oil at 12½c. and crude soybean oil 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Cottonseed meal was in good demand. Mills practically sold out and many closing down for season during next 60 days. Resellers quoting cake 41 percent slabs at $81 per ton, basis Valley and meal, $87.50 per ton, February-April. No soybean meal available this section. Hulls quiet and quoted at $21 per ton, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

Sharp break in flaxseed early in the week resulted in the reduction of 1 cent per pound for linseed oil. Raw oil dropped to 18.50c. to 18.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3. This brought out some buying interest at further concessions and tankcar business was reported booked at ½c. less. Later flaxseed rallied, partially regaining early declines, and resulted in a firmer tone in oil market. Consuming interest, except at concessions was inactive.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, chalky, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, N. C., 3c. per lb.
No. 3, N. C., crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 2c. per lb.
No. 2, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Japan wax, 5c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¾c. per lb.
Red oil, 1c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.
Stearic acid, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Feb. 9, 1951
145.3	145.7	154.0	117.3	227.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Deliveries against contracts continued in fair request.

Minneapolis.—A drop of 1c. per pound in the price of raw linseed oil proved no incentive to heavy bookings the past week, local crushers reported. Several tanks were sold to smaller users following the break but bulk of the sales were of a drumlot nature. The break in price came on the heels of falling flaxseed prices. Early in week the seed price was down 15c. per bushel. At week-end, asking prices on raw linseed oil in tankcars, zone 1, held at 17.8c. per pound. The week's shipping directions were the best in many weeks.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	9,900,000	11,580,000
Since Sept. 1	180,120,000	216,860,000

Flaxseed — Liquidation broke prices sharply, but later rallied. Trading was moderate.

Minneapolis—Flaxseed prices were spilled for sharp losses the past week under steady liquidation of futures contracts. Compared with a week ago, the low end of cash seed was as much as 30 cents a bushel lower. Late in the week, rallying tendencies were evident as offerings of flaxseed dried up. Sales in earlier sessions were made at $4.43 to $4.47 a bushel. After the break, cash seed sold as low as $4.16 a bushel, then rallied back to around $4.23½ a bushel. Sales of flaxseed in the spot cash market totaled 40 cars last week and 10,000 bushels in truckloads. Bookings on a to-arrive basis totaled 39 cars and about 80,000 bushels in trucklots. Actual receipts against maturing contracts totaled 210 cars as against 205 cars in the preceding week and 151 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 112 cars, compared with 87 cars in the previous week and 59 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51
Past week.	357,000	256,700	190,400	64,300
Since Sept. 1.	17,548,500	20,449,100	3,109,800	3,157,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was light and spotty. Prices were without change. Supplies were more liberal.

Coconut—Prices were stronger and lifted ½c. per pound, with higher copra. Trading was quiet at the advance and market was more or less nominal. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 11¼c. New York basis.

Copra—Offerings became scarce and were raised to $150 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Business was quiet and quotations nominal.

Corn — Trading lacked snap. Market was unchanged and steady. Crude oil was maintained at 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was inactive and quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Quiet demand unsettled the market, and quotations were entirely nominal at 15⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry was spotty. Offerings continued light, ranging from 26½c. to 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York, as to delivery. Drums were maintained at 28c. to 28½c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot. Round lots could have shaded asking prices. Demand for olive foots were spotty. Drums were held at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. According to the latest information from Madrid, the Ministry of Commerce has increased the export price of olive oil to $620 per metric ton (28c. per pound), f.ob. Spanish port. Early in January the government had announced that the export price for 1952 olive oil

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

would be $560 per metric ton (25c. per pound), f.o.b. port. Prices are based on olive oil with a maximum of one percent acidity in 200 liter drums.

Palm—Lower cost of replacements weakened the spot market and quotations were reduced to 17c. per pound for drums. Shipments were lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, March-April delivery.

Peanut—Improved demand stiffened crude oil and sales were made up to 15c. and 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 15½c. asked. The government reduced releases of peanuts to make only 12 tankcars of oil last week. Refined oil was firm and held at 18¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Market was quiet and unchanged at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Business of late has been light and spotty.

Soybean—This market was irregular but steady last week. Crude oil was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, February-March was quoted at 10⅞c. and April-June, 11⅛c. Refined edible oil was held at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Alkali refined and clarified grades were off ½c. per pound, and quoted at 13¼c. and 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, respectively. Manchurian soybeans were reported offered for shipment to Europe at $110 per metric ton, compared with $127 for American beans on a currency exchange basis.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	18	10.82	10.65	10.85@11.05
May	65	11.25	10.75	11.20@11.24
July	27	11.30	10.80	11.32@11.37
September	22	11.55	11.25	11.48@11.60
October	2	11.60	11.44	11.48@11.55
November	1	11.50	11.50	11.48@11.55
December	2	11.45	11.25	11.45S

Total sales, 137 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light and spotty. Market remained steady at 41¾c. to 42c. per pound, tankcars, New York, nearby and futures at 41½c., same basis. Domestic oil was quoted at 41c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Oil in drums was firm at 43½c. to 44c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was steady, reflecting limited offerings of most grades. Trading was limited, but selling pressure was light and prices were well held for all grades. Yellow was sold at 5c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Large buyers showed little interest in replacements, with export inquiry light.

Lard—Trading was quiet for domestic delivery. Export inquiry was reported spotty. Cash lard was nominal at 14c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Lard stocks in Chicago totaled 23,045,210 pounds, January 31, against 20,612,900 pounds, January 15; 14,563,670 pounds, January 1 and 41,696,090 pounds, January 31, last year.

Tallow—While business was reported quiet, the tone of the market was steadier. Selling pressure was materially reduced and prices were well held at current levels for all grades. Export inquiry was spotty.

Animal Oils

Consuming inquiry continued light, recent lower prices failing to increase demand for grease and tallow oils. Oleo oil was quiet and fairly steady, while stearine was more or less nominal. Neatsfoot oil was inactive.

Fish Oils

Refined—Market was easier and quotations were reduced ½c. per pound. Trading has been quiet of late, with undertone easy. Light pressed was offered at 13.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York, and alkali refined at 1c. more. Crude menhaden oil continued nominal at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore. Old crop has been practically cleaned up. Offers of new crop were still light, but refiners showed little interest in replacements.

Production of crude menhaden oil totaled 12,569,876 gallons for eleven months ending November, compared with 9,989,580 gallons for the same period in 1950, according to Fish and Wildlife Service, while crude sardine output amounted to 1,854,480 gallons and 6,188,600 gallons, respectively. Production of other fish oils during the same periods follow:—Herring oil, 1,575,560 gallons against 3,306,165 gallons; groundfish, 700,600 gallons, against 363,510 gallons and tuna and mackerel

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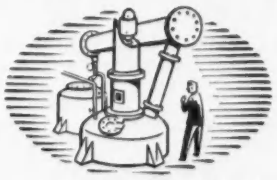
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Margarine Output: December

Margarine production totaled 96,240,000 pounds in December, compared with 94,979,000 pounds in November, and 89,959,000 pounds in December, 1950, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

	December	
	Uncolored	Colored
Stocks beginning of month[1]	3,379,000	9,803,000
Production	13,269,000	82,971,000
Shipments	13,185,000	81,979,000
Stocks end of month[1]	3,463,000	10,795,000
Production by type of package:[2]		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	5,241,000	79,233,000
Bags (plastic)	3,633,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	743,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	4,539,000	3,194,000

Production of Oleomargarine: Cumulative Monthly and Annual Totals

	Total	Uncolored	Colored
Annual production—			
1951	1,036,341,000	211,104,000	825,237,000
1950	937,045,000	437,402,000	499,643,000
1949	861,762,000	684,516,000	177,246,000
1948	908,042,000	811,645,000	96,397,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of December were 17,704,000 pounds and 18,830,000 pounds, respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

oils, 712,430 gallons against 844,555 gallons, respectively.

Sperm—Demand was quiet. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline of 2c. per pound. The whaling factory ship Anglo Norse arrived at New York last week with 8,700 tons of sperm oil, consigned to a local refiner.

Los Angeles.—Virtually no trading took place the past week. With no supplies of crude sardine or tuna oil available, a weak market is reported for Alaskan and Canadian herring oil as demand continued only fair for present offerings. Asking price on the latter oils stands at 10c. and 9.75c. per pound respectively with buying interest at least ½c. below those levels.

With the Pacific Coast pilchard fishing season closed as of February 1 in the Southern California area, tonnage landing receipts approximate one-third the catch for the previous season. Through February 2, landings at San Francisco, Monterey and San Pedro, totaled 116,339 tons compared to 330,656 for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Lower cost of oils and fats weakened this market and prices dropped ¾c. to 1c. per pound. Stearic acid and tallow fatty acid were reduced ¾c. per pound. Red oil, coconut and soybean fatty acids, 1c. per pound. Trading was quiet.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand as still keen for meal, particularly for February and March shipments. Most mills are sold up for these positions but offered April forward at individual ceiling prices. Buyers were willing to purchase at least part of their requirements for April forward at current ceilings. The unusually tight situation in soybean meal continued to make prices of cottonseed meal more attractive to buyers throughout the country.

Linseed Meal—Supply situation still tight. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Minneapolis.—Oilseed meals continued in tight supply despite a near-record output. Prices of both linseed and soybean meals held firm at ceilings. Practically all movement was on previous contracts. Linseed meal was quoted by jobbers at $66 per ton for extracted type, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and at $63 per ton for expeller meal. Soybean meal held firm at the ceiling of $74 per ton, bulk, Decatur, Ill. Soybean crushers continued to offer more of mineralized meal or soybean concentrate, a meal which contains 38 percent to 42 percent protein and is composed mainly of soybean meal mixed with minerals. This type of meal was said to be selling at $10 to $15 per ton over the ceiling for soybean meal.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	10,740,000	14,760,000
Since Sept. 1	275,620,000	453,760,000

Peanut Meal—The volume of peanut meal in the southeast continued small, and demand was still fairly active. Sacked forty-five percent protein was held at $95 to $96 per ton. Last week the government released only enough peanuts to produce approximately 600 tons of feed, which is not enough to be a factor in the market.

Soybean Meal—Feed manufacturers watched every move of soybean meal, in hopes that something will break the present situation so that supplies will become more readily available. Mineralized meal was in active request when first introduced several weeks ago, but buying interest slackened last week. Toll crushing still accounted for a very large portion of pure soybean meal being traded. Occasional cars of southeastern production were sold at the mill's individual ceiling price, based on the ceiling at Decatur plus the freight rate to the southern mills.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business was light and spotty. Crude African was quiet and held at 60c. to 62c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were unchanged and steady, covering a wide range as to quality.

Carnauba—Lack of buying interest weakened the market and quotations were off 2c. to 5c. per pound, as to grade. Offerings on spot were more liberal and cost of replacements was still above quotations of spot material. No. 3 North country crude was lower at 96c. to 98c. per pound and refined at $1 to $1.02 per pound, spot according to quantity. No. 1 yellow declined to $1.18 to $1.20 per pound and No. 2, $1.16 to $1.18 per pound.

Japan—Conditions in this market continued unsettled and under increased offerings, nominal quotations ranged from 40c. to 45c. per pound, depending upon quality and seller. Distressed lots of inferior grade were sold below this level.

Ouricury—This material was the firmest on the list, reflecting the strength of the primary market. Stocks on the spot were held at 88c. to 90c. per pound, on spot, as to quantity.

Trade Briefs

Roy Tipton has been named supervisor of the New York office of the Commodity Exchange Authority, having previously served as assistant supervisor of the office.

J. W. Wright, of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has been elected to the board of the newly-formed Buffalo Alpha chapter, Delta Nu Alpha transportation fraternity.

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Philippine Coconut Product Exports Up 10 P. C. in 1951

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil, copra equivalent, in 1951 amounted to 882,244 long tons, about 10 percent above that of last year's total of 801,858 tons, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This represents an increase of nearly 60 percent from prewar, although considerably less than the 1,005,300-ton record of 1947.

Approximately 50 percent of the total copra and coconut oil exports during 1951 came to the United States, compared with 67 percent of the 1950 shipments. European countries received 35 percent of the 1951 total, against 20 percent during 1950.

During the month of December exports of 53,744 tons of copra were distributed as follows:—United States—36,724 (Atlantic—2,943, Gulf—3,987, Pacific—29,794); Canada—3,250; Belgium—4,423; Denmark—300; Germany—500; Italy—3,000; Netherlands — $3,150; Sweden — 700; Japan—197, and Syria—1,500 tons. Coconut oil shipments of 7,598 tons were destined to the United States—2,057; Belgium—576; Netherlands—2,735; Italy—1,388, and Singapore—842 tons.

India's Flax, Rapeseed Crops Seen Smaller

India's 1951-52 flaxseed and rapeseed crops are expected to be smaller than last season, according to the American Consulate General, Calcutta. Unofficial forecasts indicate that production of flaxseed and rape and mustard are not likely to exceed 420,000 short tons (15,000,000 bushels) and 896,000 tons, respectively. Final official estimates for 1950-51 were 431,200 tons (15,400,000 bushels) and 925,120 tons, respectively. The expected decrease in India's flaxseed crop is particularly significant in view of the unfavorable crop just harvested in Argentina.

Blaw-Knox Ups Karnofsky

George Karnofsky, inventor of the Rotocel Extractor, has been appointed assistant to the director of research for Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Karnofsky joined Blaw-Knox in 1943 and has been active on the research staff of the company's fabricating division at Blaw-Knox, Pa. While there, he developed the Rotocel, a proprietary device for the solvent extraction of soybeans, cottonseed, and other materials.

Gen'l Mill Names Agent

M. H. Baker Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc. Baker will handle the sale of General Mills' soybean oil, fatty acids and specialty products in Minnesota and northern Iowa. Baker is a new firm located in Minneapolis and organized late in 1951 by M. H. Baker, former head of the new chemical product field development group, at the General Mills research laboratories.

Cyanamid Publishes Resins Data

Technical data sheets on resins have been issued by American Cyanamid Company, New York, covering Federal Specification TT-L-58 and the following military specifications:— MIL-S-10181 (Ord.), MIL-L-10182 (Ord.), MIL-S-11123 (QMC), MIL-L-11376 (QMC), and MIL-P-11414 (Ord.). A number of these lacquer type coatings have been formulated with "Rezyl" resin 50-5, which is being reinstated to Cyanamid's list of standard alkyd resins.

Glidden Adds to Legal Staff

R. E. Dorfmeyer has been appointed a member of the legal staff of the Glidden Company, Cleveland. In his new position Mr. Dorfmeyer will assist Glidden's food, chemicals, pigments and metals, naval stores, feed mill, and vegetable oil divisions in legal matters. His work will also include legal matters of a general corporate nature.

Trade Briefs

George E. Lewis, president of the Varcum Chemical Corporation, has been elected director of the Niagara Permanent Savings & Loan Association.

Herbert B. Woodman, president of Interchemical Corporation, has again accepted chairmanship of the chemicals and paints division of The Legal Aid Society's annual fund raising campaign, and will have working with him Robert B. Fiske, vice-president and director of American Cyanamid Company, who will serve as co-chairman of the chemicals division.

Books that rate "A" with Chemists

STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL — Schrock..... 5.00

This book is the first attempt to present, in a brief, clear-cut manner the principles of statistical methods of controlling product quality in industry. In simple, non-technical language the author analyzes the problems and indicates the techniques to be used to assure adequate control of output quality. This treatment of the subject will be of the greatest interest to product engineers, supervisors, and management officials in all types of industry, including chemical products, metal products, textiles, automobile assemblies, electrical products, and numerous others of a similar nature.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (5th edition) — Riegel..... 7.50

This nationally established textbook covering 50 major industries is especially designed for students and for all who wish a handy cross-section presentation of the chemical and process industries. Ideal for those planning to specialize in industrial or chemical research. Replete with production figures, tables, charts, illustrations and diagrams of equipment. Over 1,020 pages packed with condensed information.

THE GENIUS OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH — Killeffer..... 5.00

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ACETYLENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE CHEMISTRY— Copenhaver & Bigelow..... 11.00

This is the first complete, critical treatment of the chemistry of acetylene under pressure. It describes in detail all major chemical processes based on acetylene with particular reference to the newer developments in Germany, in this country and elsewhere. Available information up to 1949 has been included.

SILICONES AND OTHER ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS—Post 6.00

The purpose of this book is to organize and correlate the great mass of material now in the chemical literature relating to silicone resins and other aspects of the organic chemistry of silicon. This is the first critical summary of the subject of silicone plastics and will be welcomed by all organic chemists, plastics and high polymer research workers and technical librarians.

NATURAL PRODUCTS RELATED TO PHENANTHRENE (3rd edition) (ACS)..... 10.00

This book is addressed not only to chemists, biochemists, and medical investigators directly interested in this specialized field, but also to workers in other fields, who now have easy access to a wealth of new techniques of experimentation, new schemes of synthesis, and new theoretical concepts that have resulted from the spectacular advances in the chemistry of the steroids and related products.

OUTLINES OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY (2nd edition)—von Loesecke. 7.50

Provides a basic picture of present-day food technology covering the latest advances in handling raw materials, processing, equipment, machinery, packaging, preserving, storing and marketing all types of foods and food products. Information through 1949 is included with descriptions of such recent developments as the role of electronics, dehydro-freezing, the use of ethylene in fruit preparation, quick-freezing techniques, homogenized milk, etc.

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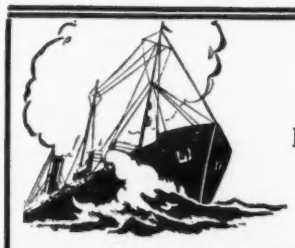

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Durkee Reassigns Two To Georgia Sales Posts

Promotion of two Durkee Famous Foods sales executives has been announced by J. A. Califf, general manager of Durkee's central margarine division, in Chicago. Parks Starnes has been named assistant sales manager of Durkee's Macon, Ga., plant and Divid D. Joyce has been appointed Georgia district sales manager.

Mr. Starnes has been Georgia district sales manager for the past three years. For four years he was associated with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. Mr. Joyce, who will be responsible for the sale of Durkee's margarine and salad products in Georgia and Charleston, S. C., has spent more than two years in the field, selling to distributors, chain stores and independent dealers. For the past year he was in charge of the company's sales training program for distributor salesmen.

Calco Issues Color Control Data

A paper "Color Control in Paper Making" by David B. Snedeker has been published as Calco technical bulletin No. 824 by American Cyanamid Company, Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J. The paper enumerates the many factors which may influence the color of the final sheet and makes suggestions for controlling these factors to assure uniform results. Copies of Calco technical bulletin No. 824 may be obtained by addressing the Company's advertising department.

Duhring Joins Ansbacher-Siegle

E. L. Duhring has been engaged as a consultant to the research and development department of the Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation. Before coming to Ansbacher-Siegle, Mr. Duhring was director of research for F. H. Levey Company, Philadelphia, and prior to that was employed as a research chemist in the pigment division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Defense Act Proposal

—*Continued from page 3*

year, extension of the law, and also attacked the restrictive amendments which were written into the law when its life was extended last year. The Capehart amendment which allows industries to add cost increases up to July 26, 1951 to their prices in fixing ceilings, and the Herlong amendment which permits the normal markup of distributors, were singled out for attack.

Administration to Offer Changes

It is to be expected that amendments to remove these provisions from the law will be offered by the Administration during the course of consideration of the Maybank bill by the committee. The senator has asked that all proposed amendments to the law be submitted to his committee by March 1 so as not to delay consideration of the legislation.

Indications are that some rather extensive probing is in store into the policies being followed by the Office of Price Stabilization in maintaining commodities under ceilings when they are actually selling far below ceiling levels. There has been an increasing demand for decontrol in such cases, but the policy being followed by OPS is to lower the ceilings or leave them unchanged. The effect of this to continue the heavy reporting and record-keeping burden on sellers which is becoming a real problem in some cases.

Senator Maybank indicated that he is one of those who favor decontrol rather than just a lowering of the ceilings. In presenting his bill to the senate, he said:—

Maybank Statement

"No one can question, it seems to me, the good sense of the continuation of the present control program or the importance of a vigorous enforcement of its provisions. Notwithstanding this, however, I believe the efficiency in administering the act can be increased and unnecessary red tape can be greatly reduced by decontrolling those materials which are now selling, and probably will continue for some time to sell, below their present price ceilings, so long as such decontrol has no adverse effect on any segment of the economy remaining under control.

"I discussed the advisability of such a decontrol action with Roger L. Putnam, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Administration, when he was before the committee last week, and he told me that he would have his staff study the feasibility of taking such action. He indicated that, while he thought there was much sense in this proposal, he wanted to be certain that any such action would not have derogatory effects on the remainder of the price control program."

NPA Defines Limits

—*Continued from page 5*

meeting. The failure of some committees early in the defense program to do this was also criticized in the Celler committee report. The meat of the regulations have to do with limitations on the work of the committees and antitrust laws. These are as follows:—

"Industry advisory committees are established as a means of maintaining contact between the National Production Authority and an entire industry, a segment or segments thereof, on all matters relating to the defense program. In the opinion of the general counsel of the National Production Authority, so long as industry advisory committees duly established and meeting in accordance with this order, confine their activities to the following limitations and restrictions, such activities will not be viewed by the Attorney General as constituting an independent violation of the antitrust laws.

Must Stick to Agenda

"An industry advisory committee may discuss all subjects outlined in the agenda pertinent to the defense program and to the entire industry concerned, or a segment or segments thereof, at a meeting duly called and conducted in accordance with this order.

"An industry advisory committee may render advice and make recommendations to the government presiding officer when requested by him to do so.

"An industry advisory committee shall not undertake to determine policies nor shall its members attempt to compel or coerce any person to comply with any request or order made by the government presiding officer or any public authority, nor shall they reach any agreement or understanding among themselves or with the government presiding officer regarding specific acts to be taken, provided, however, that an agreement made at a duly called and conducted meeting by the committee members with respect to recommendations to the government shall not be prohibited."

USDA Reports '51 Gains

—*Continued from page 7*

ise to be useful for coating certain food products like candy bars and frozen confections. Tests now in progress are expected to show that they are edible and digestible.

Dilinoleic Acid Gains

Dilinoleic acid, first prepared by the bureau several years ago from soybean oil and shown by it to be useful for upgrading drying oils and for making a rubber substitute and polyamide resin, is now in commercial production by a new process developed by an industrial firm which cooperated in the early work. The polyamide resin is used for waterproofing and heat-sealing paper wrappers for food products.

The bureau's process for separating an improved technical grade of oleic acid from animal fats is being used by several firms to produce this product in tank-car quantities for important industrial chemical uses. Methods for extracting, purifying, and concentrating tanning material from canaigre roots have been developed, and canaigre extracts have been shown to be useful alone for making sole leather or in blends for making lighter-weight leathers.

Retannage of vegetable-tanned insole leathers with commercially available basic aluminum acetate solution was found to increase the serviceability of military insole leathers.

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6—Abbe Pebble Mills, 3x3½ & 6x8.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab. to 25 gals.
Ball & Jewell #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter.
1—#32 Raymond Pulverizer 20 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
1—Mikro Pulverizer 2DH, 10 HP.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill. Also 9" x 24", 3 pr. high.
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Houchin 18"x36" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
1—U. S. Lab. Colloid Mill, 1½ HP.

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1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,000 lbs.
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15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

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1—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60".
1—Jeffrey 1 deck 18"x48" conveyor screen.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", 4 Surface.

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1—Stokes "DDS-2" Rotary Press, M.D.
2—Stokes "B-2" Rotary Presses, M.D.
1—Shriver 30" C.I. Filter Press, 36 Ch.
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FOR SALE FROM STOCK

8—3,000 gal. Horizontal Demountable Stainless Steel Truck Tanks, insulated and agitated.
1—2,000 gal. Stainless Steel Truck Tank, insulated.
40—Stainless Steel Tanks—30, 60, 100, 150 200, 300, 500, 1400, 2000, 3500, 5700 gal.
2—2,053 gal. Vertical Steel Yeast Tanks, 6'6" dia. x 7'4" H., copper coils.
1—Stainless Steel Kettle, Jktd. & Agit., 950 gal., T. 347.
30—Stainless Steel and Stainless Clad Steam Jacketed Kettles—10, 40, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200 gal.
1—500 gal. Lead Lined Kettle, with cover jacket, coils & agitator.
1—Pfaudler 1 gal. glass lined Autoclave, 500# Pr., direct fired, agitated.
1—Glass-Lined Kettle, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal.
1—Stainless Steel Still Pot, 275 gal., with 100 sq. ft. tube bundle, T316 St. St.
2—Stainless Steel Tub. Condensers, 39 sq ft., 200 sq. ft.
3—Stainless Steel Coil Condensers, 40 sq. ft.
3—Copper Shell & Tube Condensers, 75 sq. ft., 340 sq. ft.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25. 21 & 25 punch.
7—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Machine, Stainless Steel.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 10" to 36".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8'x8' acid-proof, precoat.
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, aluminum.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
2—Industrial F & P Mfg. Co. Pressure Leaf Filters, size 18x48 (48 sq. ft.) type RB (rubber lined tank, bronze leaves) with slurry tank, pump & motor.
1—Illinois Water Treating System, 500 GPH flow-rate, with Zeolite tank.
2—Stokes Jacketed Vacuum Rotary Dryers: No. 59A—18"D x 42"L; and No. 59B —3'D x 15'L.
1—Rotary Hot Air Dryer, 4'x30'.
2—Double Drum Dryers, 22"x38".
6—Horiz. Ribbon Type Powder Mixers—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb., 400 lb., 2,000 lb.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. 6th ST., PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

MILLS, PEBBLE, 30x20, 30x30, 54x48, 6'x8'. NEW Laboratory Jars.
MILLS, HARDINGE, 5'x22", 7'x48", 8'x22". W/motor drives.
MILLS, Raymond #1, w/sep. & cyclone Sturt. #1 Ring Roll, Williams LG 1.
MIXERS, 3—12—16—360 cu. ft.
CRUSHERS, Roll, Sturt. 16" x 10", 30x16 Farrel, 48x18 Traylor.
CRUSHERS, Jaw—6x9, 8x14, 14x26.
VACUUM PUMPS — Nash Hytor H-5, Devine 10x10.
CENTRIF. MOTOR PUMPS—IR & Gould New. 20 to 700 gpm—stock.
EXHAUSTERS—14 Clarage HV—18 Buf —Size 3. Amer. 50 EES—w/motors.
KILN—Rotary 6'x70'.
CONVEYORS, Portable—12' l. x 8" w.
FILTER PRESSES—24" centerfeed — 72 leaf, 30" corner fd., 26 P & F—36" corner feed 68 leaf, 42" corner feed —28 P & F.
COMPRESSORS — IR 5x3½ and 7x6, Amer. 12x12.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE, METUCHEN, N. J.
METUCHEN 6-0245

FOR SALE

3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" slow speed.
Dryer: 36x80" double drum atmospheric.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Pebble Mills: 4x5' Patterson buhrstone lined.
Reactors: 250 gal. stainless steel.
Kettle: 800 gal. copper closed, steam jack.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Mill: Hardinge 5'x36" buhrstone lined.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple.
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 18" perf. basket.
Super-D-Canter: Sharples stain. steel, 15 hp.
Vacuum Pan: Stokes 25 gal. st. steel, jacktd.
Powder Mixers: Robinson 20 cu. ft., 5 hp.
Filter Press: 24" Shriver plate and frame.
Colloid Mills: Premier, Charlotte—st. steel.
Tanks: 3,000 gal. vert. gl. lined jktd.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

$ for SALE

Action Before Removal

4—Beaird Challenger 4' x 27' dryers—Easton, Pennsylvania.
7—Steel 2,500 gallon agitated vacuum reactors—Syracuse, N. Y.
4—Sperry 24" & 30" cast iron 4 eye plate and frame filter presses, f.o.b. Texas.
1—Hardinge conical 36" x 24" manganese lined ball mill—Cleveland, Ohio
1—New Shriver 36" wood plate and frame filter press, 250 sq., New Mexico.
1—210 ton Worthington refrigeration unit—turbine driven—Nevada.
1—Stokes 4' x 6' single drum drum dryer—Chicago, Ill.
1—New Eimco 4' x 1' rotary vacuum filter—Texas.
12—Lead lined tanks—400 to 3,500 gal. rectangular and cylindrical—Ohio.
4—Oliver 8' x 10' monel wire cloth steel vacuum filters still installed—Ohio.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE OR TRADE?

CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
146 GRAND ST. • NEW YORK 13
WOrth 4-8130

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT
BELOW OPS PRICES

CENTRIFUGES
Tolhurst 40" perforated, bottom discharge.
Fletcher 40", SS, bottom discharge, perforated.
Bird 40"x60" Cont. solid bowl, rubber lined.
Bird 36"x50" Cont. solid bowl, rubber covered.
Bird 24" Cont. Type CH, Series 200.

BELT CONVEYORS (TROUGHING)
104' centers, 10" wide belt.
24' centers, 10" wide belt.
56' centers, 16" wide belt.
37' centers, 16" wide belt.
475' centers, 18" wide belt.
300' centers, 18" wide belt.
29' centers, 18" wide belt.
96' centers, 30" wide belt.
50' centers, 42" wide belt.

BUCKET ELEVATORS
70'6" centers, 8"x5" buckets.
64' centers, 10"x6" buckets.
60' centers, 8"x6" buckets.
50'6" centers, 8"x5" buckets.
44' centers, 10"x6" buckets.
40' centers, 6"x4" buckets.
23' centers, 8"x5" buckets.

DRYERS
Tunnel Truck 9'x35'x9', cap. 14 trucks, comp.
Turbulaire N2 Spray, with filter.
Stokes, Rotary, Vacuum, 30"x8', Complete.
Vacuum Shelf #11 Devine, 170 sq. ft. surface.
Buflovak 5'x6' Atmos. single drum.
Stokes, 4'x9' Atmos. double drum.

DUST COLLECTORS
4700 CFM, Buell, type AC-130 9½AL (10).
4700 CFM, Buell, type AC-130 9½ AL, SS lined (7).
10,000 CFM, Birmingham, cyclone.

FEEDERS & SCREENS
Syntron, vibra-flow, type F350.
Jeffrey-Traylor type 4JT 155.
Allis-Chalmers electro magnetic, "Utah."
Fuller 8", star type (2 NEW).
Tyler-Hummer 4'x7' Vibrating Screen.

FILTERS
36" open, 27 chambers, wood plates.
30" Sperry, Type 47, 24 chambers.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 28 leaves avail.

MILLS
Four roll, Raymond.
Four cage, Stedman.
5'x22' Smidth, Tube.
6'x8' Patterson, Pebble.
6'x8' Abbe Style GPH, Pebble.
16"x40" Day, 3-roll, Ink.
Abbe Size 8 Grinding.
Kombinator, Flow Master K Model 200.
L.B. Pug, 2' wide 12' long, double shaft (2).

MIXERS
Paddle, 19"x24"x18', complete w/drive.
Paddle, double shaft, 140 cu. ft. (NEW).
Readco 1½ SA, 88 gals.
Blystone, 48"x6'7", 500 gals. (2).
Binks, type TM60, 100 gals. (2).
Champion, type E, size 2, 110 gals.
Ajax, #3 Super, 173 gals.
Sublimator, hor., 4'x10'.

KILNS—COOLERS—DRYERS
1106-35 Roto-Louvre.
7'x60'x¾" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (2—NEW).
5'x67'x5/16" with lifters.
4'x25'x5/16" brick-lined.
4'x16'x⅜" Iowa with burner & stack.
25"x15'x⅜".
9'6"x85'x¾".
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾".
9'6"x8'6"x200'x¾".

PRESSURE VESSELS
11,000 gal., 93" IDx 35' OA, 300 PSI test.
8,200 gal. 6'x40'x2", 390 PSI.
3,500 gal. 5'x23'x¾", 200 PSI (4).
2,000 gal. 5'x13'7½", 106 PSI.
1,250 gal. 4'x14', 106 PSI.
1,200 gal. 42"x16'8"x5/16", 125 PSI.
1,050 gal. 4'x12'x½", 106 PSI.

TANK CAR TANKS
6,500 gal. 76"x26'7", shell 11/16" & 5/16" (25).

TOWERS
8'x36'x¾" Absorption (2—UNUSED).
6'x44'x2½" Scrubber, 5" heads, 225 PSI.
6'x43'x¾" Bubble Cap, 19 bubble cap trays.
6'x29'8" Bubble Cap, SS, 21 trays.

MISCELLANEOUS
BLOWERS—From 1000 to 75,000 CFM.
BUILDING—27'x56'x27' clearance, belted.
CONDENSER—Scraper—8'x15', aluminum.
KETTLES—40 gal. SS, jack't'd, 40# (6).
PUMPS—All sizes & capacities.
PIPE—HAVEG, KARBATE, ALUMINUM.
TABLET PRESSES—Colton.
REDUCERS & VARI-SPEED DRIVES.

KILNS
9'6"x85'x¾" shell.
10'x90'x9/16" Allis Chalmers.
8'6"x110'x¾" shell.
9'6"x8'6"x200', ¾" shell.

PROPANE PLANT
Complete plant, Vaporizing and Mixing Equipment, including 18,000-gallon storage capacity in 3—6,000-gal. tanks, ASME U69, 200 PSI WP.

→ ABOVE IS ONLY PARTIAL LISTING OF OUR INVENTORY ←
ASK FOR BROCHURE

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET | HANOVER 2-4890 | NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT MERCHANTS

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

Send replies to ads with box numbers to
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
30 Church st., New York 7, N. Y.

AGENCIES WANTED

Established Cincinnati firm covering Dayton, Columbus, Indianapolis and Louisville would be interested in representing firms producing materials used in various industries, including paper, paint, ink, soap and rubber. OPD 297.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Glass Lined Tanks, Manufactured by Pfaudler, 3000 and 4000 gallon, with fittings and agitator, 18"manhole, 4" cork insulation. Excellent for chemical and food processing. Quantity Available, must liquidate. Briggs & Turivas, Box 448 Imperial, Pa.

For Sale: 1—Sharples #16 Motor Driven Open Type, Stainless Steel Construction Centrifuge. Contact: R. P. Scherer Corp., 9425 Grinnell Ave., Detroit 13, Mich., L. R. Farnum.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps – 212C, water-cooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Two "Oliver" precoat filters about 8 ft. x 10 ft. Please reply to OPD 298.

Wanted: On Contract Basis Spent Nickel Catalyst. Write OPD 303.

Urgently Require for defense work glass-lined reactors and stainless steel kettles. Principals only, no dealers. OPD 291.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclaves, centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 293.

Wanted—To Expedite Production—Process Machinery including Vacuum Dryers, Heavy Duty Mixers, Reaction Kettles, Columns, Rotary Filters, Filter Presses, Pulverizers, Packaging and Wrapping equipment, S/S and non-corrosive Storage Tankage. Will consider a set up plant now operating or shut down. When offering give full particulars. P. O Box 1351, Church St. Sta., New York 8, N. Y.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Paint & Varnish. On cost plus basis expert cooking services offered, paints manufactured, your or our formula. Filling and packing done. OPD 299.

Custom grinding to micron sizes. Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff —micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 200.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Sulfur—approximately 350,000 pounds of agricultural dusts containing 70% to 80% sulfur blended with lead arsenate and/or DDT. OPD 234.

MATERIALS WANTED

Wanted: Diphenylamine refined, flaked in original barrels, any quantity. Please quote price. Southside Chemical Co., Incorporated, 139 Monroe St., Petersburg, Virginia.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 306.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

Pharmaceutical chemist seeks partner with experience and know-how in starting new enterprise, producing products for medical profession and ethical promotion. Individual, with knowledge of new products preferred. Replies confidential. OPD 296.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock, (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

POSITIONS OFFERED

Foreman for Mill operations. To supervise the operation of all types of grinding, powdering, and sifting equipment. Must be able to develop new methods to increase efficiency of operations. OPD 305.

POSITIONS WANTED

Contact Man—a personable individual with broad business background including advertising, merchandising, market research, who knows both the consumer and industrial markets. Age 50—old enough to have acquired those qualities of diplomacy and tact essential in constant association with a major executive group. Good organizer, good judge of men—not high pressure. Available April 1, after completing six-months survey for gentlemen interested in Tung, Pulp, Cattle investment in Florida and Gulf States. Do not have technical education, but highly educated, and now interested in oil, chemicals, naval stores, agriculturals, etc. Prefer to remain in South for firm needing something more than just a salesman. OPD 300.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, qualified, 27 years of age, single, educated in Europe, speaking fluent English, French and Spanish desires stable position in Cosmetic or Allied Industry with opportunity for advancement. Would eventually accept position as salesman. Willing to travel overseas. OPD 302.

SERVICES OFFERED

Spray drying equipment available. Large capacity. Equipped for handling synthetic resins as well as detergents, and any other products where high extraction of water is necessary. OPD 254.

Chemist and Vegetable Oil specialist's services are open for an offer. Experience includes laboratory direction, equipment design, erection and operation of plants and equipment for the production and processing of vegetable oils and oil products. Reply to OPD 289.

"One of the oldest distributors of heavy chemicals in the Metropolitan area has an opening in their New Jersey territory for a salesman. Write Box 307, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. giving full details which will be treated confidentially."

WANTED — SURPLUS

Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Botanicals, Oils, Solvents, Pigments, Colors, Waxes, Essential Oils, Aromatics, etc.

Wastes — Residues — By-Products

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST 1925

POLYETHYLENE DRUM LINERS

Case Liners and Bags of All Sizes

CANTON CONTAINERS, Inc.
1101 NINTH ST. S. E. • CANTON, OHIO

FOR SALE

Ideal Plant for Chemicals — Oils — Paints — Varnish.
50,000 sq. ft. of ground — 32,000 sq. ft. building area.
One and two-story buildings—Railroad Siding.
Located in manufacturing section of N.E. Philadelphia—on main highway.
Approximately 90,000 gallons of Oil Storage Tanks.

OWNER WISHES TO LIQUIDATE IMMEDIATELY—WILL FINANCE

H. LOEB & SON
Chemical Machinery
4643 LANCASTER AVE. PHILADELPHIA 31, PA.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 39

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05 -	2.15
G, pigments, bbls	lb.	1.91 -	2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	0166-	0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb	.04¾	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	0185	0210
cynth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1025-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.17 -	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	01¼	.02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd	lb.	.27 -	—
basic, dlvd	lb.	.30 -	—
Yellow dock root, bls	lb.	.19 -	.20
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	.28 -	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	4.75 -	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.38 -	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.40 -	—
small lots, works	lb.	.43 -	—
Zinc acetate, tech. bbls. dms. works.	lb.	.26¾-	.28½
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53 -	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202 -	—
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26 -	—
tech., rubbermakers' bgs., works.	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10 -	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85 -	—
Chloride, solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs	4.10 -	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.523 -	.543
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22 -	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb	4.92 -	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45 -	.46

Zinc metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½-	—
Naphthenate (liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½-	—
Oleate, tused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186 -	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.176 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186 -	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1815-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1915-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1835-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1935-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2035-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2185-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39 -	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42 -	—
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.26 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	—
ton lots	lb.	.38 -	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39 -	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld	100 lbs.	6.85 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25 -	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.05 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45 -	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	9.95	-10.45
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	-11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.26 -	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.253 -	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10 -	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85 -	2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33 -	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36 -	.37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25 -	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00 -	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 -	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26 -	.41¼
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
1 ton to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝-	—
500 lbs to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½-	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝-	—
1 ton to 999 lbs., works	lb.	.04¾-	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.05 -	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½-	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO₂, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum	works lb.	.23 -	—
Carbonate, basic, cake bbls.,	works lb.	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50 -	7.00
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48 -	—
98¼-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60 -	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½-	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63 -	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼-	—

Chemical Salesmen

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